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FIRST EDITION

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Sixty-first Semi-annual Commencement at the Academy of Music.

The Graduates and their Addresses --The Marks of Merit and the Incidentals.

The opening exercises of the sixty-first term of the Central High School took place this morning at the Academy of Music. A large and brilliant audience were in attendance, and the assemblage in itself was a sufficient demonstration of the interest felt by the public in the Central High School. At 10 o'clock the graduates, headed by Mr. Daniel Steinmetz, President of the Board of School Control, came upon the stage. The faculty of the High School and the Board of School Control followed the graduates, and all were greeted upon their entrance with a grand flourish of music, together with the usual demonstration of an audience anticipating a pleasing entertainment. The orchestra opened the exercises by an overture, after which the annexed Order of Exercises was carried out:—

Gruss aus der Ferne—G. Michaelis.
Prayer.....Rev. Herman J Duhring
(Of the Class of February, 1859.)
Froenlingserwachen—E. Bach.
Master's Address.....John H. Campbell, A. M.
(Of the Class of February, 1851.)
Overture, Zanetta—Auber.
Progress of Printing (Third Honor),
Benjamin F. Moore
Charlemagne (Second Honor),
Richard G. Lippincott
Friedensfeier Polka—G. Michaelis.
Imagination Conducive to Science,
Albert E. Abbett
Public Opinion.....Walter M. Anderson
Tersetto and Finale, Lucrezia Borgia—Donizetti.
Art Among the Ancients...D. H. Kochersperger
Power of Music.....Andrew C. Snodgrass
Galop, Sirenen—C. Walker.
Who are the Conquerors?.....Wilfred Patterson
Barcarole, Sicilian Vespers—Verdi.
Honorary Address (Correlation of Forces),
Lewis S. Lee.
Operatic Selections, Grand Duchess—Offenbach.
Awarding Testimonials. Conferring Degrees.
Redowa, Sleigh Bells—Bach.
Valedictory Address.....William F. Jones.
Galop, L'Adieu—Wm. G. Dietrich.

A fervent prayer was offered by Rev. Herman J. Duhring, after which followed

The Master's Address, by John H. Campbell, Esq.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—On last Thursday, five years ago, the class of which I am a member held its commencement exercises in this same noble building. There were then assembled within these walls the representatives of the beauty, the fashion, and the intelligence of Philadelphia, and I am glad to find, on looking around me to-day, that a similar assemblage bears witness to the fact that the High School still holds a prominent place in the affections of the people.

In recalling the varied emotions of that eventful day—the mingled feelings of joy and sorrow which we entertained; the bright hopes that then crowded upon us, making us already, in our anticipations, successful men; in thinking of the school-boy's pride with which we received our long-looked-for diplomas, and of the kind congratulations of our relatives and friends—it makes us almost wish that this were again our graduating day, that the things which seem as of yesterday, though happening so long ago, might again be actually taking place.

But such a thing cannot be. The stern realities of active life leave us but little time to dwell upon such pleasant themes. The most that we can hope for is that we may be occasionally reminded of our happy school days by such occasions as these, and that, being so reminded, we may be enabled to keep alive the interest that we, as graduates, should take in the welfare of our maternal institution. That interest our class has ever considered a pleasure to cherish. It was but the other night, when, in pursuance of our annual custom, we again assembled to talk of old times, and once more renew the friendship that began in school, and which, we hope, may ever continue.

It seems but yesterday that we graduated, and yet how long! What an eventful period have the last five years been! What mighty changes have taken place in the history of the world! A catalogue of all the wonderful things that have happened during that period would appear so vast as to be almost incomprehensible. Let us take a rapid survey of the most important of them.

In no place have the wonderful changes of the period been shown more than in our own country. Five years ago we were plunged in all the horrors of civil war; brother was arrayed against brother, friend against friend, and no one could tell when it would stop. The almost insurmountable dangers that beset the nation and seemed about to tear it asunder made men grow fearful of the result, and even led many to doubt the stability of a republican form of government. By good fortune the country emerged successfully from that life-struggle, our soldiers were reconverted into citizens, and such disputes as still existed were happily transferred from the arbitration of the battle-field to that of the rostrum and the press.

In the arts of war the nation, to its terrible cost, has made rapid strides. Fortunately, the arts of peace have advanced in like proportion. A few instances will suffice.

It is but a short time since when people were astonished at a novel scheme that it was proposed to put in execution away out in Chicago. It was thought feasible to construct a tunnel under Lake Michigan, and by that means supply the city with water from some distance in the lake. The undertaking was not only commenced, but was prosecuted with such untiring energy and wonderful skill that our period has already witnessed its successful completion. The short space of time in which the tunnel was constructed, the marvellous accuracy with which a precise point in the lake was reached, and the safe accomplishment of the difficult task of letting in the water, mark the work as one of the greatest achievements of modern science.

A few years ago some enterprising individuals entertained the idea that it was practicable to build a continuous track of railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The gigantic undertaking is now in full progress, our period having witnessed its greatest labors, and such is the magical rapidity of its construction, that before another year passes we may hope to see it in full operation. When a traveller can start from Philadelphia and travel all the way by rail to San Francisco, he will certainly admit the Pacific Railroad to be one of the wonders of the world.

The laying of the Atlantic cable is another of the great achievements of our period. The history of the cable, the many attempts to lay it, and the repeated failures, the starting of the last expedition, the suspense which was felt when the Great Eastern was lost sight of, and the joy with which her return was hailed, the breaking of the cable at a most critical time, and the subsequent grappling for it in the depths of the ocean, its final recovery, and the safe ending of the work, are things long to be remembered.

Twenty-seven years ago the advent of a young but popular English novelist to our shores created a furore that made ridiculous in the eyes of older nations; but such is the eventful history of our period, that a second visit from the same author last year created no attention beyond the ordinary desire to see and hear a celebrated character. The same people that extended to him their hospitality, and whom he afterwards chose to abuse, were magnanimous enough to pass over his faults and forget the man in their proper appreciation of his literary genius.

The time was when an American vessel in foreign ports was treated with only ordinary respect, and yet it was but last fall that the gallant representative of the American Navy was received and feted at all the principal ports of Europe, and we beheld the gratifying sight of one of the honored sons of a great republic made a lion of by the highest crowned heads, from the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of France even to the Sultan of Turkey.

The time was also when we went to war with Great Britain about a mere right that was in dispute; and it was but last month that the cable informed us that, by a peaceful agreement alone, without the slightest idea of a resort to arms, the settlement of the Alabama claims had been placed upon a solid footing. The two nations that formerly were ready at a moment's notice to become deadly foes now discuss the gravest questions of international law in the most amicable manner.

The history of the world, both ancient and modern, is made up in large part of wars for the acquisition or defense of territory. It has remained for our period to see the transfer of four hundred thousand square miles from the most despotic of the great nations of Europe to the most liberal of America, without the loss of a single life or the expenditure of a single drop of blood—the whole affair treated as a mere bargain and sale of so much land.

We have all read of the Chinese, that curious old people so closely wrapped up in a thick veil of obscurity; of their remaining stationary while others around them advanced; and of their refusal to hold converse with the outside barbarians; and yet it was only last year that we beheld the curious spectacle of a powerful embassy sent by their government to open communication with their far off Western friends, and coming headed by an American, to treat with our modern governments on a footing of perfect equality. More curious still is the fact that the United States, whose national existence does not number as many decades as that of China does centuries, was chosen as the favored country with which the first treaty was to be concluded.

Now these are but a few of the striking things that we have seen during the last five years. The bridging of the mighty Mississippi, the magical springing into existence of our Western cities, the unprecedented peopling of our vast public domain, the extraordinary number of our mechanical inventions, and many other things, might be enumerated but these are sufficient to show what a busy period it has been.

Abroad, the spirit of the age has manifested itself in every direction. Our neighbors, on either side of us, have experienced strange vicissitudes. In Mexico we have seen the desperate attempt to introduce European influence in North America by the establishment of an empire, with a European prince as its crowned ruler. We have watched with the most intense interest the long struggle of the people for liberty, and have hailed with delight the final overthrow of the invaders. The untimely fate of the misguided and unfortunate Maximilian will serve as an example of what may be expected should a similar attempt be made.

To the north of us we have seen half-a-dozen minor States united into one great Dominion, and launching forth into a new national existence. The centralization of power there, indirectly brought about by jealousy of the United States, may yet, through the dissatisfaction of some of the individual provinces, lead to a disruption and the ultimate application for admission into the American Union.

Across the ocean, in Great Britain, the deep-rooted prejudices of generations have been gradually undermined, and the right of suffrage extended to thousands. We have seen the Parliament dissolved for opposition to an unpopular ministry; we have beheld with astonishment the wrongs of Ireland forming the principal theme in the angry discussions of an English election; and we have noted with pleasure the triumphant victory of liberal ideas, in the return of a large popular majority in the new Parliament.

France, which has seen so many revolutions, and whose problem of government has not yet been worked out, has enjoyed the most profound peace. Her ruler, with the sagacity for which he is remarkable, has kept her people fully occupied. By the Paris Exposition of 1867 he attracted to her capital the attention of the whole world, and exhibited, though perhaps not to his purpose, a striking picture of the advanced state of modern civilization. It was a happy sight to see the peaceful rivalry of citizens of so many different nationalities, and it is with just pride that America can point to the large number of prizes awarded to her sons.

In Germany the whole aspect of affairs has been changed. A war that, by the help of modern invention, lasted but a few weeks, has accomplished what centuries failed to do. Fifty petty principalities have become merged into one mighty confederation, and Prussia, at its head, now rests aloft its victorious banners—a striking example of what one man, when endowed with indomitable energy, is able to accomplish.

The same war that gave to Prussia the control of Northern Europe has changed Austria from an almost absolute despotism to a constitutional monarchy. Her emperor, chastened by adversity, has granted to his subjects privileges that they never dreamed of before. By wisely relinquishing a portion of his prerogatives, and vesting them in the popular congress, he has paved the way to a recovery from the bitter reverses he has sustained. By a happy policy of sacrificing his arbitrary power for the good of his people, he has removed the causes of jealousy existing among the different peoples of his empire, and has united the nation in his support.

In Russia we have seen the gradual amelioration of the condition of the serfs and the better treatment of the people of Poland, showing that even there the spirit of the age is making itself felt.

And, lastly, in Spain we have the sublime spectacle of a whole nation rising against an unpopular sovereign, driving her forth to seek refuge in a foreign country, and in a few weeks accomplishing an almost bloodless revolution. A still grander sight is the same nation calmly and slowly proceeding to the consideration of a remedy for the existing evils and a change of government to suit the new ideas. There is something fascinating in the idea of this great nation suddenly waking up from its long sleep of inactivity, and showing once more the old spirit that in the days of Ferdinand and Isabella sent forth Columbus on his voyage of discovery, and in those of Philip II founded the oldest town in the United States. Let us hope that in its deliberations their popular assembly will remember that no form of government is just unless it has the consent of the governed.

In other countries the same wonderful changes are seen, but we have not the time to extend the list. Those that we have noticed are ample evidence that *this* is emphatically an age of progress. The contemplation of all these things should make us feel thankful that we live in such an age. There is another feeling that we should all entertain, and especially those to whom our public school system has extended its many advantages, and that is, that we should fully resolve to keep up with the spirit of the age. If we make this resolution and firmly adhere to it, there is no doubt of our ultimate success. And we, the graduates of the High School, should also resolve that whatever we may do, wherever we may be, or into whatsoever calling we may be thrown, we should do no act that for one moment might cast a reflection upon the institution that honors us to-day.

Next followed the address of Benjamin F. Moore, of the third honorary class, who chose for his subject "The Progress of Printing."

He spoke of the art of printing as the great agent which had disenthralled so many nations from the tyranny to which ignorance had subjected them, and dwelt upon the agency which the press had had in the progress of civilization.

Charlemagne was the subject of the next address, delivered by Richard G. Lippincott, of the Second Honorary Class. Mr. Lippincott dwelt upon the early indications of a powerful mind which Charlemagne exhibited, and spoke of him as the link through which the last decaying refinement of the Romans was handed down and revived among the nations of Europe.

"Imagination Conducive to Science" was expatiated upon at some length by Mr. Albert E. Abbett. He spoke of the inventions of chemical and other investigations, and justly attributed these discoveries as well to the imaginations of the great minds of the inventors as to their powers of substantiating an apparently ideal theory.

The next address was by Mr. Walter M. Anderson, on the subject of "Public Opinion." He dwelt upon the power and sway which public opinion holds and has ever held over all peoples and nations, and illustrated the agency which this powerful engine had had in all the great events which have marked the different epochs of the modern world.

Mr. Daniel Kochersperger, in speaking of "Art Among the Ancients," attributed our modern excellence in architecture less to modern invention than to the many fast decaying specimens which the ancients have left as monuments of their taste and refinement.

Next followed the address on the "Power of Music," by Mr. Andrew C. Snodgrass. The construction of our sensibilities, he said, is such as to render us susceptible to the power of music without will or choice of our own. Music excites the faculty of association, calls up to the mind recollections of the past, reminiscences of the absent, and imaginations of the future. With a power surpassing magic, it opens to us the sources of the most exquisite pleasure, and contributes largely to the forming of our habits and refining of our tastes.

"Who are the Conquerors?" was the subject of the next address, delivered by Wilfred Patterson. The examples of history of an early age, he said, appear not so bright as those of later date, in consequence of being obscured by the interventions of a modern atmosphere; but all the epochs which history records from the destruction of degenerate Rome down to the defeat of American traitors, every illustration goes to show the truth of the motto, "Right is might."

Mr. Lewis L. Lee, who graduated with the first honors, delivered the next address.

"Correlation of Forces," the First Honor Address, by Lewis S. Lee.

Mr. Lewis S. Lee, who ranked as the "First Honor Man" of the class, delivered the following oration:—

The nineteenth century has witnessed the birth of many scientific inventions and discoveries, some of which have already produced wonderful and important results, while others, still in their infancy, have as yet exerted a comparatively small degree of influence. Theories also have been advanced, some of them threatening a complete revolution throughout the whole range of science. One of the most striking facts by which it is supported, and in the consequences to which it promises to lead, is that of the "Correlation of Forces." It asserts that the forces of nature are not essentially different, but are merely modifications of a single power whose character is enveloped in doubt. When it was first suggested, almost all of the necessary proofs were wanting, and it seemed so visionary as to be destined to pass speedily into oblivion. A better fate, however, awaited it. The first grand step towards its establishment was furnished by "Œrsted's Discovery," which proved that magnetism and galvanism, so different in their visible effects, were really due to the exertion of a single power modified by the circumstances under which it was brought into action. Statical or frictional electricity was next shown to have a similar origin, and firm foundation was thus laid for extended research. Experimental investigation soon began to present instances of analogy in the phenomena of light, heat, and electricity, thus tending to give additional stability to the theory. Further strength was afforded by the fact that when one force was consumed, one or more others were produced. When, for instance, motion was retarded, heat, and sometimes light and electricity, resulted. The investigations connected with the theory of correlation, have not only tended to establish it, but have also been exceedingly prolific in theories and hypotheses respecting cases apparently analogous. The proofs discovered extend directly to forces only, but some chemists go further, and assert that all of the elementary forms of matter are simply modifications of a single form, and that one of them may be converted into one or more others, when the conditions of its existence are changed. Although direct evidence is absent, yet it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that if one force may be converted into one or more others, an element may be susceptible of a similar change. The wild dreams of the alchemist respecting the "philosopher's stone" thus seem about to have reappeared under the guise of a modern theory. Whether this theory is destined to be speedily proved or to be finally disproved is hidden in the future. In either case science will undoubtedly be benefited; for if shown to be true, new and proper laws will be framed; if shown to be false, the important results of the researches connected with it will more than compensate for the temporary error. The details necessary to a complete proof of the doctrine of correlation, which have not yet been discovered, open a broad field to scientific investigators. American physicists and chemists have tempting prospects held out to them of securing fame for themselves, honor for their country, and increased benefits for the whole world. Their illustrious predecessor, Franklin, aided materially in the advancement of that department of science which affords the most convincing arguments in favor of the theory. As his successors, they should strive to bring to a settled conclusion that which he assisted so effectually in its beginning. They should aim to render their nation foremost in science as well as in power, and to inscribe upon the pages of American history the names of men as truly great and worthy of fame as Newton, Davy, and Faraday. They need fear no such ridicule or persecution as assailed philosophers in olden times. Galileo was imprisoned for his opinions, but at the present day the most astounding doctrines may be fearlessly advanced. The world has learned wisdom by experience, and the unexpected discoveries of the present century have prepared it to receive with deliberate criticism any new theory, however startling. Truth must ultimately prevail, but its victories over falsehood will be complete and decisive only when it is aided by the undaunted exertions of unbiassed judgment.

The awarding of testimonials and conferring of degrees came next in order.

The degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

was conferred upon the following graduates of the four years' course, of not less than five years' standing:—John H. Campbell, Esq., Edmund F. Krewson, Charles J. McClary, Stanislaus Remak, U. S. A., William F. Schmoele, George Walkley.

The degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS

was conferred upon the following, who have completed the four years' course:—Lewis S. Lee, graduating average, 99 3; Richard G. Lippincott, 99; Benjamin F. Moore, 97 7; Eugene T. Linnard, 95 7; Andrew C. Snodgrass, 95 3; William F. Jones, 94 3; Victor A. Ellis, 94 2; John Bartlett, 93 5; Magnus H. Brown, 93 5; Albert E. Abbett, 91·1; Wilfred Patterson, 91; Daniel H. Kochersperger, 91; Walter M. Anderson, 90 6; Jacob Green, 89 1; J. Franklin Ash, 86 8; Alonzo S. Stockham, 86; and by special resolution of the faculty, H. DeWitt Clinton Moore, U. S. A.

STUDENTS IN PARTIAL COURSES.

The following were announced as receiving certificates of having satisfactorily completed partial courses, with their averages:—

For three years—George H. Buchanan, 90 8.

For two and a half years—Francis Moore, 85·8; Charles H. Fahnestock, 83; George T. Moxey, 81·5; Louis K. Lewis 73 7.

For two years—Gates D. Fahnestock, 87 6; Henry W. Cramp, 84·5; Frederick M. Fogel, 83·2; William F. Lacy, Jr., 81; Norton Y. Ramsey, 77 9; Frank B. Vanderbeck, 77 3; Richard H. Sanders, 76 6; George J. Simpson, 71·8; George A. Haas, 71; Richard S. Pomeroy, 68 7; Eugene Castello, 67·4.

DISTINGUISHED STUDENTS.

The following were declared Distinguished, having attained Term Averages of 95 or over:—

Division A—Lewis S Lee, 99 3; Richard G. Lippincott, 99; Benjamin F. Moore, 97·7; Eugene T. Linnard, 95 7; Andrew C. Snodgrass, 95 3.

Division B—William W. Stout, 98 6; Edgar S. Cook, 97; John H. Carroll, 95 6.

Division C—Dewey Bates, 93·8; Frank P. Prichard, 96 5; Ernest A. Hempstead, 95 1; Harry Willis, 95.

Division D—George J. Garde, 98 2.

Division E—George R Buckman, 99.

Division F—William H. Rock, 98 7; Louis Tissot, 97·4; Frank Rigler, 97·1; George W. Chapin, 96 9; Evan G. Cuandlee, 95 1; Charles E. Buzby, 95.

Division G—William H. Spanogle, 95 9; William P. Swope, 95.—Total Distinguished, 22.

MERITORIOUS STUDENTS.

The following is the list of students declared meritorious, having attained term averages of 85 or over, and less than 95:—

Division A—William F. Jones, 94 3; Victor A. Ellis, 94·2; John Bartlett, 93 5; Magnus H. Brown, 93·5; Albert E. Abbet, 91·1; Wilfred Patterson, 91; Daniel H. Kochersperger, 91; Walter M. Anderson, 90 6; Jacob Green, 89 1; J. Franklin Ash, 88·8; Alonzo S. Stockham, 86.

Division B—Langdon C. Stewardson, 93·1; William E. Harrop, 92 5; Frederick K. Moore, 91; Thomas Bell, 88·6; Joseph Esherick, 88·5; Franklin West, 88·5; Robert W. Bell, 87·8; George W. Orum, 87.

Division C—Elihu Thompson, 94; N. Craig Ligget, 92 3; George H. Buchanan, 90 8; James Hussary, 89 5; George James, 85.

Division D—George G. Thompson, 92·9; Henry Taylor, 92·1; Henry I. Rosenbaum, 91·9; Wm. W. Carr, 89·7; Perit Dulles, 88 5; Robert H. Walch, 88 2; Albert Applegate, 86·9; Wm. B. L. Price, 85·9; James Acorn, 85·8; Abraham M. Beitler, 85 6.

Division E—George W. Cloak, 92 7; Walter Boswell, 90; Charles Q. McDonough, 89·8; Benjamin F. Teller, 88·6; Alexander Rodgers, 88·5; James H. Buckingham, 88 8; Gates D. Fahnestock, 87 6; Harry Brown, 87·2; Frank Fisher, 86·2; Edward A. Lincoln, 85; Edwin R. Booth, 85.

Division F—Isaac Lowenstein, 93 1; Robert N. Simpers, 93; George D. Street, 92 2; Harding L. Kochersperger, 90·6; Harry C. Pilling, 90·5; Joseph A. Sinn, 89; Edward A. Antill, 88 7; Thomas B. Faulkrod, 88 3; Albert A. Roop, 88 2; William M. Ninestedt, 88; Edward H. F. Collins, 86·9; William Sinnott, 88 7; Charles R. Yake, 86·6; Edward Fletcher, 86·4; Joseph Leedom, 85; William J. Thompson, 85.

Division G—Charles H. Patterson, 91·5; James Hewitt, 91·2; Joseph H. Oram, 91·1; David Buchanan, 91·1; Lewis Cassidy, 90 9; Charles C. Nicholls, 90 7; Samuel J. Van Stavoren, 90·2; Harry Albertson, 87·2; William W. Bell, 85·4; Richard Stack 85·1; John C. Eastlack, 85; Robert W. Finletter, 85.

Division H—Howard A. Snyder, 92·5; Charles E. Stanley, 90 6; Lewis R. Anderson, 89·7; Stephen D. Barbour, 87 3; George C. Day, 86·6; Newton F. Cressman, 85.

Total Meritorious, 79.

Professor Riche read the list, and at the announcement of each name its possessor was applauded by the audience and by his schoolmates.

The degrees and awards were also conferred by Professor Riche, who addressed a few remarks to the graduates, congratulating them upon their having concluded the course of studies of the High School course. He expressed the regret which the faculty felt at parting with those in whom, for so long, they have taken so much interest, and concluded with some salutary admonitions in reference to the course to be pursued by the graduates in entering the school of the world for which they have been preparing.

A chaplet of flowers and a handsome medal were conferred upon Mr. Lewis S. Lee by Mr. Daniel Steinmetz, President of the Board of School Control, as a personal testimonial from Professor Riche. Following this came the valedictory address of Mr. William F. Jones:—

The Valedictory Address, by William F. Jones.

Mr. William F. Jones, the valedictorian of the class, spoke as follows.—

Gentlemen of the Board of Control:—The exercises of this morning terminate the relation which has existed between the class which I represent and the Central High School of Philadelphia.

To-morrow other obligations and other studies will engage our attention. We shall then commence another course of instruction, differing in many respects from the one which we have just completed. The various schools which we have attended from early childhood to the present time have been but preparatory to the higher school of life. Whether we have profited by our advantages or not time will show. As we go out into the world, and pass from youth to manhood, and are called upon to use those faculties for the cultivation and improvement of which our instructors have labored so earnestly; as those duties and obligations devolve upon us for the better fulfilment of which it has been the object of our education to fit us, we shall ever feel that upon our success or failure the reputation of the High School depends. A tree is known by its fruits. These fruits, however, are not alike in every respect. All have received nourishment from one common source, but various influences that have been brought to bear on each, from internal as well as external causes, have produced material differences in them. We cannot expect that all will be free from blemish. Some will possess qualities of great excellence. Others, dwarfed and stunted in their growth, will be worthless. Just such differences exist among children of the same parents, and also undoubtedly with pupils and graduates of the same school. The botanist does not point out the faults and deformities of one fruit as the characteristics of all. It is equally absurd and unjust for critics to select from the roll of graduates of a school those who have been indolent and worthless, as the types of all who have ever left its bounds. We shall find it our duty to refute slander upon the High School and upon its graduates, and we will ever, by word and deed, give to it and its professors our hearty support. When we shall become citizens of this great Commonwealth, the Board of Control will always find in us earnest supporters. You have generously sacrificed your time in the interests of education. You have increased the facilities for acquiring knowledge, and you have given to pupils all the advantages of improved systems and appliances of study. You have multiplied school-houses, and every means for insuring health and comfort in them. Working in the progressive spirit of the age, you have made many wholesome reforms in the educational system of our city. In the High School especially you have extended the scope of the studies, combining those which train the mind to habits of industry and activity with others of more practical importance in the daily duties of life. Feeling as we have that your control over the public schools of Philadelphia has always been exerted for the good of the pupils and for the advancement of the cause of public education, we will leave with you a fair appreciation of your efforts in our behalf. Hoping that your future labors may be crowned with success, and that under your care and supervision the public schools of our city may attain a degree of excellence which shall rank them among the finest institutions of learning in our land, and fully assured that you will receive the hearty approbation and support of all the citizens of Philadelphia who have at heart the good of the Commonwealth and the welfare of their children, we bid you a respectful farewell.

Gentlemen of the Faculty:—To-day the last term of our pupilage in the Central High School is brought to a close. For four years we have received instruction within its walls. Whether during that time we have grown in wisdom as well as in stature has depended in a great measure upon ourselves. But whether we have been diligent or idle scholars, we owe many thanks to those who, as our instructors, have ever been patient and faithful in the discharge of their duties. In after life, among the numerous reminiscences of our schoolboy days, we shall ever treasure up those of the many pleasant and profitable hours spent in your several class-rooms. The instruction that we received from you has always been of that solid, valuable, yet simple kind which forms the basis for all future research, and which, as imparted by you, no one could fail to understand and appreciate. When toiling on in search of knowledge, thick clouds of doubt and error have often surrounded us, and for a while have shrouded our pathway in gloom, yet the light of your experience and teachings has always guided our footsteps and brought us in safety to our goal. Your authority as teachers has always been exerted with justice and impartiality. All of us have been the equal recipients of your kindness, and those who have received punishment at your hands have always been dealt with as they deserved. Be assured, gentlemen, we shall never forget your many kindnesses, and we shall ever, in thought and deed, render you that respect and regard which we owe to your years, your large experience, and your wise counsels. We do not graduate with the vain and foolish idea that our education is completed. We have been but equipping for the journey to the realms of knowledge. Each one has prepared his scrip and his staff, and now nothing remains but to take them up and press forward to the goal to which the aspirations of every age have pointed as the summit of happiness. But whether or not our future lives shall be devoted to study, we shall still feel that we owe to the Central High School more than we can ever repay. In whatever profession or occupation we may be engaged, or in whatever land we may find a home, we shall ever carry with us a grateful remembrance of your kindness and interest in our welfare. Allow me, therefore, to reiterate our acknowledgments of your kindness towards us; to thank you sincerely for all your endeavors in our behalf; to hope that you will yet greet and part with many classes; to express our ardent wishes for the future health and happiness of each and every one of you; and, on behalf of my classmates, to bid you an affectionate farewell.

Fellow-Classmates:—To-day the pleasant ties which have so long united us as a class are at last severed. For four years we have worked side by side, striving for the same honors and sharing in the same privileges. Each one has labored, in a greater or less degree, for his own personal welfare, and yet all have worked together harmoniously. There have been among us no discords and no continued jarring of separate interests. Our relations as classmates have always been of an exceedingly friendly and agreeable nature. To-day those relations cease. To-morrow we meet simply as friends. When I look back to the time when we were first brought together as one class, it is with feelings of the deepest regret that the many pleasant moments we have passed together can never return. I trust that all our associations and connections through life may be as productive of good feeling as those which have existed among us for the last two years.

This day, the memory of which in later years may be to some of us a bright oasis in the desert of life, and to others but one among many scenes of pleasure in which they have participated, is yet to all of us fraught with the deepest moment to our future lives. It is the turning point in our career. To-day we commence our journey on the broad highway of life. We must join the busy throng and press on for our intended goal. We are to decide on our future steps, and wherever they may lead, we alone henceforward are responsible for them. We must expect to be at first jostled and pushed aside by the hurrying crowd, but resolutely determining to pursue our way with quiet dignity and with a careful regard for the comfort of others as well as for our own, we will soon be secure from all assaults, and will insure for ourselves the respect and confidence of all whom we may meet. Let each of us mark out distinctly the course which he proposes to pursue. Let us not be in haste to rise to distinction. Rather let us follow our chosen pursuit with patient industry, and though our advancement be slow, yet let us make it sure, and our rewards will be proportionately rich and lasting. Whatever may be our destiny, let us never forget our duty to the Central High School, our noble Alma Mater. She has nourished and trained us in our youth. Let us, therefore, in our maturer years be ever faithful to her. Let us protect her from all rude assaults, and as we rise in the world's favor let us elevate her, and show that we all of us are her true and worthy sons.

The valedictory address concluded the exercises. It was spoken with a beauty and precision of delivery which did credit to the judgment of the professors in their selection of the speaker.

The front of the stage was ornamented with two immense collections of bouquets, contributions from friends of the graduates and other scholars. At the conclusion of the exercises the large audience dispersed, all evidently well pleased with the success with which their different friends among the scholars had acquitted themselves.

OBITUARY.

Sol. Smith.

Sol. Smith, the celebrated actor, manager, and humorist, died on Sunday morning, at St. Louis, of congestion of the brain. Mr. Smith was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1801, and he was consequently sixty-eight years of age at the time of his death. When about fourteen years of age he first saw a theatrical performance, and immediately was struck with the "stage fever." He commenced to learn the trade of a printer, but his propossession for theatricals was such that at the first opportunity he joined a strolling company, and for thirty years he travelled about, principally in the South and West, figuring as actor and manager, and occasionally varying his experience by editing a newspaper. Mr. Smith was a rare humorist, and during his theatrical career he was one of the most popular men in the profession. He was a gentleman by instinct, and as a man of fine perceptions and feelings he won the esteem of all who became personally acquainted with him. Mr. Smith was retired from the stage for so many years that he was unknown as an actor by the present generation, but in a couple of little books, published several years ago, he perpetuated some of the many ludicrous adventures that befell him in the course of his long and honorable career as an actor and manager, and recently he combined these sketches with other reminiscences, and published them as a complete autobiography. In this work, while the author made no pretense of extenuating his own shortcomings, he exhibited himself in the light of a warm-hearted and generous man, a tender husband and father, and an affectionate brother. His views on the stage and his advice to the members of the theatrical profession are candid, earnest, judicious, and well worthy of respectful consideration. Mr. Smith was not a rich man, but he managed to collect sufficient means to support him in comfort in his old age. Mr. Mark Smith, an actor of some reputation, who is now one of the leading members of Edwin Booth's company in New York, is, we believe, the only one of Sol Smith's children who has adopted the stage as a profession.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Death of James B. Doyle.

This morning, Coroner Daniels summoned a jury and inquired into the circumstances attending the death of James B. Doyle, who died suddenly at his residence, No. 409 Locust street, on last Sunday morning. The evidence elicited was, in substance, as follows:—

Mr. James J. Straum testified that he last saw deceased at Reilley's, Ninth street, above Walnut, at half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday; he had only one drink, and appeared to be perfectly sober.

Mr. George Glenn testified that he saw Doyle about a quarter of 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, standing on the *Ledger* pavement with a gentleman; he did not see him afterwards.

Thomas McCrystel, bartender for Mr. Glenn, testified that Doyle came into Glenn's place some time about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, in company with another man; the latter treated Doyle, who took a light drink; subsequently he had another drink, and in about an hour afterwards he had the third; witness then assisted him up the stairs and left him standing with his arms around a lamp post; witness repaired to the saloon, and was soon after informed that Doyle had fallen in the street and been conveyed home.

Andrew Boyd, a cabman, deposed that he saw McCrystal helping Doyle up the stairs; when the latter let go the lamp-post he fell into the street in front of witness' horses.

Thomas McGarvy testified that he saw Doyle lying on his face in the middle of the street; he appeared to be insensible at first, but afterwards spoke, saying that he was all right and was going home; witness seated him on a step and went into Glenn's saloon, but on his return Doyle was not there.

Zachariah Anderson testified that about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning he assisted two other persons in removing Doyle to his home.

Mr. George Semer deposed to finding Doyle seated on a step at Sixth and Chesnut streets, bleeding, as witness believed from a cut in the temple; he, with others, removed him to his home.

Dr. Shapleigh testified to making a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, and finding a contused wound over the eye. Deceased came to his death from compression of the brain. The jury retired, and rendered a verdict of death from a fall.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Cotton unchanged, in absence of cable advices. Flour more active and steady; Howard street superfine, $6 25@6 75; do. extra, $7 25@9 50; do. family, $10@12 25; City mills, superfine, $6 25@6 75; do. extra, $7 50@10; do family, $10 25@12 50; Western superfine, $6@6 50; do. extra, $ 00@; do family, $9 75@10 50. Wheat firm; Valley red, $2 25@2 30. Corn firm; prime white, 96@; yellow, 96@96c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye nominal; price $ 95. Pork quiet at $43 50. Bacon, rib sides, 17½c; clear do., 18½c.; shoulders, 15½c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard quiet at 20½@21c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Stocks weak. Gold, 135. Exchange, 9; 5-20s, 1862, 111½; do. 1864, 112½; do. 1865, 112½; new, 111½; 1867, 111½; 10-40s, 109½; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s 88 Canton Company 66 Cumberland preferred, 37¾; New York Central, 162½; Reading, 92¾; Hudson River, 158; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 88½; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90½; Cleveland and Toledo, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 129½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117¾.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Cotton dull; 100 bales sold at 29½c. Flour dull and declined $@10c; sales of 7000 bbls. State, $8 80@7 75; Southern, $6 85@12 75. Wheat heavy and declining; sales of 26 000 bushels No. 1 at $1 70, and No. 2 at $1 61; winter red at $1 81. Corn dull; sales of 21 000 bushels mixed Western at 90@92½c. Oats quiet; sales of 21,000 bushels at 75@77c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $32 37½. Lard steady; steam, 19¾@19¾c. Whisky dull and quotations are nominal.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Booth's Remains—Their Interment in Baltimore—Legislation in Tennessee—Discovery of Gold Mines.

Removal of Booth's Remains.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Notwithstanding the strict precautions to prevent publicity, it is known that the remains of John Wilkes Booth were removed last night from the Arsenal grounds to Baltimore by permission of the President.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—The remains of John Wilkes Booth were brought to this city last night, and will be reinterred in the Baltimore Cemetery to-day, near the grave of Junius Brutus Booth, the father of deceased.

FROM CUBA.

Despotism Prevalent—Treason Officially Defined—Reported Defeat of Insurgents.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Submitting news favorable to the insurrection renders the offender liable to imprisonment under the decree relating to the propagation of alarming intelligence. I shall, however, do the best that can be done under the circumstances. A Cadiz steamer arrived here to-day with 1000 troops.

A Government telegram from Villa Clara states that the artillery column from Havana has routed two thousand insurgents at Manicaragua, killing thirty. A meeting of real estate owners was held on Saturday to devise means for raising funds.

The municipality committee has promulgated a decree supplemental to that establishing military trials. It defines disloyalty thus:—High treason, rebellion, insurrection, conspiracy, harboring rebels and criminals, communication with the enemy, coalition of journeymen, laborers leaguing, seditious cries, propagating alarming news, manifestations, allegories, and all that tends to disturb peace and order.

The *Voz de Cuba* says that it advised a dictatorship, and recently the supreme authority has confirmed it.

On board the United States steamer Contoocook, Protestant service was held on Sunday. There was an immense attendance, including the Governor, who said he hoped to respond in a month favorably to the demand for free worship.

The *Gazette* assures the public that no disturbances are likely to occur from the expiration of the amnesty. The *Banco Industrial* seconds the effort to assist the Government.

The jurisdiction of Trinidad has been declared in a state of siege.

The Governor-General prohibits groups on streets and arms and persons leaving, unless on permit.

FROM MISSOURI.

Gold Mining—Artesian Well Boring—Murder—Female Suffrage.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16.—A rich quartz mine has recently been discovered at Binnan's gulch, near Virginia City. The mine is represented to be literally filled with gold, as much as a dollar having been taken out of forty ounces of rock. The indications are that this will prove to be the richest lead ever discovered in the territory.

It is estimated that the Diamond City mountain will turn out more gold the coming season than during any previous year's history.

Boring in the artesian well at the county farm has just reached the depth of upwards of three-quarters of a mile at this point. The borers have struck granite, with no prospect of water. Work on the well will now cease.

Martha Raiser, residing here, stabbed her husband with a butcher knife yesterday morning, from the effect of which he died.

Theo. Brice was arrested by United States detectives last night in his house. They found two counterfeit dies, money, and the proceeds of several robberies.

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton lectured before the Woman's Suffrage Association here yesterday evening, in the Mercantile Library Hall, to a large audience. She was accompan

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Bull Against the Comet.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Lord Sydney, Chamberlain of the Household, in the exercise of his right as guardian of the theatrical morals of London, has issued a decree which is certain to excite the liveliest emotions among the clubs and the coulisses, although its practical result is, to say the least, doubtful. In a circular he admonishes the managers of the metropolis that the costumes of the ladies whom they employ are becoming "a public scandal," and intimates that while they are inordinately attractive to a large majority of the community, they will not bear the critical inspection of the grave, the decorous, and the refined. Under these circumstances he is compelled to call "serious attention to the subject," and to invite "observations and suggestions" from the managers themselves—with what special view he does not disclose.

This is a mild way of dealing with a mild topic. To any ordinary person, familiar with the pantomimic and burlesque displays of London, the idea of connecting suspicions of impropriety with the costumes worn by the young women is ludicrous. To the objections of dulness and artistic vulgarity the pantomimes are always open; but it requires an intellect quickened by the elevated atmosphere of the Lord Chamberlain's office, of which that high conservator of morals, Viscount Willoughby d'Eresby, is a distinguished ornament, to detect in them any quality of indecency. The fact is that England, being as we all know an unprogressive country, has not yet acquired that looseness of theatrical taste which characterizes some older and some younger nations. If by any chance some of our recent New York exhibitions could be transferred to a London play-house, and if Lord Sydney could be persuaded to witness them, we can well imagine how his noble eyes might wink, how he might go rattling down without delay to St. James', and with what virtuous fury he might cancel with a few strokes of his pen the licenses of the reckless managers who had attempted so daring an innovation. But London is not New York, and, in this respect, is not likely to be for some time to come. And therefore we find that Lord Sydney, impelled apparently by some influence outside of his own inclination, has approached the subject in the tenderest possible manner, and far from issuing a positive remonstrance or prohibition, simply suggests a species of purifying consultation between himself and the managers.

Why the movement, such as it is, should be made at this particular time, it is difficult to conjecture, excepting upon the principle laid down by Macaulay, that at stated periods English virtue becomes outrageous, and will not be controlled. After repeated seasons of popular admiration lavished upon Miss Menken; after the aristocratic jubilees with which the most brazen of French troupes have been welcomed year after year, it seems odd enough that the very moment when certain managers are making serious efforts to introduce a more reasonable order of drama should be chosen for a demonstration of this sort. Possibly the anxious spirits of the metropolis, having observed the slight tendency to reaction in theatrical affairs, and being averse to the idea of any change without their interference, have hit upon this plan for securing, through their official representative, the credit of a partial reform which seemed already inevitable. But whatever the motive, the result will be unimportant either way. If the managers have any "observations or suggestions to offer," these will probably be to the effect that the mass of the theatrical public prefers pantomime and burlesque to any other form of entertainment; that, as a rule, by pantomime they can live, whereas by the "legitimate" they must starve; that if, as the Lord Chamberlain asserts, "many profess themselves unwilling to permit the ladies of their families" to visit the theatres, there is nothing in the British Constitution to prevent them from staying at home; and that, if any serious suspicion of indelicacy is entertained, information may be applied for to the leaders of fashionable society, the Prince of Wales at their head, whose chief public enjoyment is derived from performances of this class.

The Chamberlain's circular is essentially a false alarm. English morality has nothing to apprehend nowadays from English pantomime. To what extent the costumes overstep decency may be seen any evening at either of the Broadway theatres where English actresses are now performing. They fairly represent what is done in the way of burlesque in their own country. Artistically and intellectually considered, it is the poorest, feeblest, most drivelling show that ever beguiled a public of its dollars; but indecency is not one of its errors.

Reverdy Johnson on the Stump Diplomatic.

From the N. Y. World.

One of the stock objections advanced against Mr. Reverdy Johnson's peculiar manner of making himself at home in England has been that he is inclined to fawn upon and "toady" the British people. Nothing could be more unjust than this accusation. Mr. Johnson has delighted the English by telling them what fine fellows they were, but he has invariably tempered this by reminding them that the Americans were finer fellows still. If he has praised British institutions, he has at the same time good-humoredly pointed out the imperfections and faults which existed in those institutions, and has called attention to the kindred ones in the United States, wherein the most keen-sighted observer would fail to find a single spot or blemish or any such thing. If one chose to search for it, he might find running through the whole of Mr. Johnson's speeches in England a subtle vein of sarcasm and ironical praise; and, if the English have been conceited and stupid enough not to detect this, they have only themselves to blame. He seems to have resolved to amuse himself—first, by overturning and setting at naught all the traditions of diplomacy, and shocking the nerves of the entire *corps diplomatique* by exhibiting to them the spectacle of a foreign minister publicly interesting himself in and discussing the domestic affairs of the government to which he was accredited, criticising its institutions, and drawing comparisons between them and those of his own country; and secondly, by ascertaining how great was the capacity of the English stomach for the sugar-coated pills which he knows so well how to compound and administer—pills of which the basis is the incomparable superiority of England over all the world except America. If all this has been good fun for Mr. Johnson, it has afforded amusement to observers here who saw the game which he was playing; and this amusement is not lessened, now that it appears that the English themselves begin to suspect that Mr. Johnson may, after all, be only poking fun at them.

Perhaps Mr. Johnson had grown somewhat weary of his little game; perhaps his great success at it had made him careless; perhaps he was resolved to see if no pill which he could prepare would be too large for the English gullet. At all events he "let himself out" at the little town of Luton, the other day, to a greater extent than ever before, and he succeeded in startling some of his hearers into the suspicion that he was laughing at them. Some buildings intended to serve as a Corn Exchange and Plait Halls at Luton, in Bedfordshire, were opened with much ceremony on the 18th of January, and Mr. Johnson, being one of the invited guests, made there two addresses—one in the morning and one in the evening at a dinner. In the first of these speeches, he sang the praises of the great republic in a strain which would have warmed the cockles of any American heart, and showed very plainly that, if Great Britain knew what was best for her, she would soon fashion her political institutions after the pattern of our own. "We are as free as you are," said Mr. Johnson; "we are perhaps more free than you. We have a larger share in our Government than you had in the past or have now in yours; but, if I read the signs of the times aright, it will not be long so." The town of Luton has no representation in Parliament, and Mr. Johnson did not fail to remind the Lutonites that, if they lived under a republic, they would enjoy legislative representation. Universal suffrage, he declared, was the law of nature; and nature intended that intelligent men, and intelligent women also, should have a voice in the making of the laws under which they live. There could be no danger in this, he added, since "nature never inculcates doctrines from which mischief can result." Mr. Johnson proceeded to draw a comparison between our Government and that of Great Britain, pointing out the immeasurable superiority of the former. It was a great error, said he, to suppose that a monarch was as powerful as the President of the United States as an executive. Queen Victoria reigned, but she did not govern, her ministers being dependent on the will of Parliament; whereas the President and his Cabinet were wholly independent of Congress. "Can the Queen do anything save exhibit the virtues which give a charm to private life?" asked Mr. Johnson, triumphantly, not to say tauntingly; and then, turning to Earl Cowper, who sat near him, he demanded:—"Can the House, my lord, of which you are an honored member, stand out long against the public voice? I do not know what it may be able to do in the future, but it has not done it in the recent past." Earl Cowper treated the question as a conundrum, and gave it up, without retorting on Mr. Johnson, as he might have done, with a few questions about the Tenure-of-Office act. And at the after-dinner speech, Mr. Johnson reverted to the same theme, and poured in oil and wine upon the wound he had made in the morning. "I said in effect to-day," he remarked, "and I do not know how your lordship liked it, that perhaps the House of Lords exists only in name. But if so, what a name it is! What authority does it not carry with it! What associations does it not recall!" The associations which it recalled to Mr. Johnson's mind were the glories of Chatham, and especially his proclamation, at the outset of the American revolution, "that the Americans were right and the throne was wrong," and his last appearance in the House of Lords, "wrapped up in his flannel, and protesting against your acknowledging the independence of the colonies"—neither of which associations can be supposed to be particularly pleasing to the English mind.

But this was not all. Mr. Johnson did not content himself with drawing comparisons between President Johnson and Queen Victoria, to the great disparagement of the latter, nor with congratulating her subjects on the prospect of their soon becoming something better than subjects, nor with speaking with thinly veiled contempt of the sovereign and the lords of the realm, in their politicel capacity. He was resolved that the English should not be allowed to imagine that, in a single instance, they were better off, or as well off, as we are. The Earl Cowper, smarting with the sting of what Mr. Johnson had said concerning the House of Lords, had said in reply something to the effect that at least Great Britain had the advantage over the United States, inasmuch as she had a lady to rule over her. But Mr. Johnson cruelly robbed him of this small comfort. "Don't delude yourself, my lord," said he, "by supposing that we cannot have a lady to rule over us. I have read the Constitution of the United States more than once, and there is nothing in it that draws any distinction between the sexes in that particular. I know it has been said that occasionally we have had an old woman over us; but we have never yet tried the experiment of having a young and beautiful woman elected our President. However, in this age of progress, when strong-minded women are abroad, who can tell what is going to happen? If it should happen, my lord, that we elect a beautiful, charming, intellectual woman, don't delude yourself by the belief that we shall not cherish her as much as you cherish your beloved Queen. And don't believe, either, that our executive authority will not be administered with the same wisdom as that with which your Queen may exercise her authority."

Clearly, there is very little toadyism in all this. One would call it, on the contrary, the "most grave and temperate" irony on a subject of high English solemnity. Mr. Johnson may not be suffered to remain much longer in England. That is unfortunate for the English. If he were kept there and allowed to spend his leisure time in making good Democratic speeches throughout the kingdom, he would soon inspire the English with such a hearty contempt for everything of their own, and such an ardent admiration for everything of ours, that they would throw Queen and Lords overboard and ask for annexation, even like unto the San Domingans.

The Suffrage Amendments in Congress.

From the N. Y. Times.

The controversy which has arisen between the Senate and House on a question affecting the alleged rights of the latter will not expedite the adjustment of differences in regard to the suffrage amendment. Too much feeling has been aroused to render probable the immediate restoration of very cordial relations. The aversion entertained by a powerful party in the House to the pretensions of the Senate may be expected to take the shape of a refusal to surrender the essential features of the amendment as in the first instance adopted. It is quite possible that the larger scope and aggressive character of the amendment presented by the Senate may be the means of smothering the whole subject for the present session.

The amendment as reported by the Reconstruction Committee and passed by the House is simple and moderate. It is merely a declaration that

"The right of any citizen to the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, by reason of race, or color, or previous condition of slavery, of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States."

The Senate amendment is sweeping enough to justify the charge of being revolutionary preferred by Mr. Conkling and others, who, nevertheless, voted for it. The terms used are:—

"No discrimination shall be made in the United States among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State, on account of race, color, nativity, property, education, or creed."

The House proposition, it will be seen, is limited to the suffrage, concerning which there is general agreement among the Republicans. That of the Senate, on the other hand, superadds an affirmation of the negro's eligibility to office, about which there is nothing like agreement; and, moreover, takes from the States the power of determining in any degree the conditions of their own government, whether in reference to the franchise or the qualifications incident to office.

For a change in the laws regulating suffrage the country is to a large extent prepared. While conceding to the States their full constitutional control over the subject, the desirableness of securing substantial uniformity on a basis harmonizing reconstruction has forced itself upon the Republican party. The ability to justify negro enfranchisement throughout the South depends somewhat upon the readiness of the North to abate its own hostility to negro enfranchisement. There can be no propriety in insisting that the blacks shall have their full share of power in States where their numbers make them formidable, so long as we refuse them the privilege in States where their political influence must always be insignificant. Having made the freedman a citizen, we cannot without gross inconsistency deny the fitness of his race to participate in the ballot.

The reasoning which conducts to this conclusion is, however, satisfied with an assurance of general political equality. It does not require the universal enfranchisement of the colored people; it only declares that they shall be subject to no condition in respect of voting which does not equally apply to white citizens. Impartial suffrage meets the equity of the case—obliterating the distinctions originating in the slave system, and at the same time leaving the suffrage question still in some measure subject to the States. It makes the black man politically the equal of the white man—which certainly should satisfy the special friends of the former; but without offending needlessly State pride, or necessitating the abandonment of qualifications which some States have established in the interest of their people.

But the Senate amendment travels over new ground, dictates terms for which the country is not prepared, and goes far towards extinguishing the vital forces of State authority. It deprives the States of the power of regulating qualifications for local office, and declares that neither on the ground of color, nativity, education, or property shall a citizen be debarred admission to the highest positions of trust and distinction. The interference is rendered more flagrant by the fact that the limitations of the Constitution touching Federal offices are allowed to stand. The Senate does not object to the qualification applicable to its own naturalized members, or the exclusion of foreign-born citizens from the Presidency. It proposes to take from the States authority to enact conditions akin to those which it is willing to perpetuate in the Federal Government, and to reduce their exercise of self-rule to the smallest possible dimensions. This sweeping project, too, is gratuitous. It aims at objects to which public attention has not been directed, by means which will provoke the most formidable opposition.

The House amendment, if now submitted to the States, may receive the approval of the requisite number. It is designed to satisfy the national sense of justice, without any wanton violation of State rights. The Senate amendment, even if concurred in by the House, will assuredly be rejected by the States, which will see in it an attempt to revolutionize the character of the Government, and to make important local concerns subject to the will of Congress. A suffrage amendment thus incumbered with odious provisions would not have the slightest chance of ratification.

On this subject, then, the House appears as a conservative body; the Senate as the author of an aggressive and centralizing policy. The anomaly is pregnant with peril to the Senate itself. Its own continuance on the present basis of State equality will not long be possible when the States shall have been deprived of the attributes of sovereignty which are assailed by Mr. Wilson's amendment. If the balance of power wielded by the States, speaking through the Senate, is to be preserved, the right of States to regulate the conduct of their local governments must be respected.

The Approaching Struggle in Europe.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Europe is just now under conditions which have had no parallel since the time when the States system began to struggle into that peculiar kind of existence which, with certain modifications, has lasted for some centuries. The first Napoleon disturbed it for a brief period. But the first Napoleon rose and fell, and Europe was not so different after his fall as Napoleon believed it would be. Time has rolled on. Europe has undergone changes. A new Napoleon has appeared, with new thoughts, new plans, new purposes. The new Napoleon has been compelled to admit the existence of forces which are not in perfect harmony with his own. For the last twenty-five years the armaments of Europe have been growing. They have now reached a point which has no parallel in the history of the past. Over five millions of men are now under arms on that continent. France, it is said, has an army of one million three hundred and fifty thousand. North and South Germany combined have an army of one million two hundred and thirty thousand. Austria has an army of one million and fifty-three thousand. Russia has an army of one million four hundred and sixty-seven thousand. Italy has an army of nearly five hundred thousand. We have not spoken of Spain or Portugal, or of Denmark, or of Sweden, or of Holland, or of Belgium, or of Greece, or of Turkey. But from what we have said, it will naturally enough be inferred that Europe has seldom in her whole history bristled with arms as she does now.

What does it all mean? It can only mean that Europe is in no settled condition, and that an appeal to arms at no distant day is regarded as inevitable. The truth is Europe has come under entirely new conditions. The railroad and the telegraph have made the people impatient of the old-fashioned boundary lines. Why should the nationalities remain what they are? Why should the great future be stayed simply in the interests of nationalities? No one can answer these questions in favor of the present order of things. The peoples are gradually emancipating themselves. They are no longer entirely at the mercy of the dynasties. The press generally, but particularly the newspaper, has given a voice and an energy to public opinion which public opinion never had before. This growth of a common sentiment, limited not by nationality, by language, or by religion, but world-wide in its range, is one of the most prominent and also one of the most hopeful characteristics of the age. But the power is yet in the hands of the dynasties. These immense standing armies are unmistakable proof of this. The thrones are propped by bayonets, and the prestige of ancient and parvenu houses alike can only be maintained by the pomp and circumstance of war. The European nations are already at war with each other; for this armed peace, although it may breed fewer bitter enmities, is scarcely less grindingly oppressive and even destructive than actual war.

This state of things, however, cannot last. A change is necessary and imminent. Europe is on the eve of a great struggle. The struggle will be for the mastery of the Continent. Not immediately, but at an early day, Europe will be arranged in two hostile divisions. It will be the Latin races against the German races. Which will win cannot for a moment be doubted. The Latins have had their triumph once. It was a great and noble triumph. But there can be no second Roman empire. The empire of Charlemagne, great as in some senses it was, has not been called a success by history. Held together by one strong will, it perished when that cohesive force ceased to exist. Napoleon the First tried to build up the old edifice, but it would not do. In spite of all his skill the attempt proved an egregrous failure. The new empire perished and its architect perished with it. The empire which shall grow out of the approaching struggle shall find its headquarters in the North, and shall be controlled by forces born in a northern clime. The great German race is to rule Europe, and through Europe the Old World, just as the Anglo-Saxon race, an offshoot of the same great stock, is to rule the New. We shall have in Europe terrific conflicts. Nation will war against nation; race will war against race. But nation will become less numerous and races will amalgamate. Europe is doomed to become a great federal association; but the centre of the new association will be found in the North, and the controlling power will be in the hands of the Germans. We have nothing to do with fate. We speak only of force, and the history of the ages and the aspect of the times justify our judgment.

The United States and Hybrid Annexation.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A few weeks since a number of zealous patriots in and out of Congress discovered a nice job in St. Domingo wild lands, mining grants, Samaná bay speculations and a trifle of a few millions in a public debt worth one or two cents on the dollar, and straightway a protectorate scheme was rushed into Congress in the hope that the American eagle would spread its wings and carry it into a state of hopeful existence. To the infinite disgust of the jobbers the House could not see it in that light, and the protectorate scheme failed almost as suddenly as it was born. The failure was ascribed to the want of skilful management on the part of the nurses, and so the bantling was dressed up in a new suit to try again if Congress would not adopt it. A Haytian red bandana kerchief was wound round its crispy locks, a Cuba liberty cap was placed upon its head, a bogus Mexican rattle was put in its little fist, and it was then wrapped in the striped mantle of American progress, and presented gingerly to the conscript fathers in the shape of a joint resolution that anybody who wanted to come into the Union had only to knock at the door, and it should be opened unto him.

But the trick did not succeed. The conscript fathers were in no mood to adopt new bantlings, particularly of the hybrid breed. They had recently been trying to bring in a large black family as members of the body politic, to which the Northern mind exhibited unmistakable signs of reluctance. The big dose of Southern niggers was yet to be swallowed in the shape of a constitutional amendment, and it was thought best to see how that would affect the public stomach, if it could be digested before proceeding to other measures of hybridation. So the joint resolution was laid under the table to await the effect of our own colored experiment, and to see if the body politic could assimilate the large influx of black blood.

This is as it should be. We have no time now, with so large a debt to provide for and an immense mass of corruption to purge from the Government, to foster petty jobs in hybrid annexation schemes for the benefit of a few sharp speculators. St. Domingo, Hayti, Cuba, Mexico, and Central America are all going through a natural process of ripening and rotting, and in due time will come legitimately within the pale of our control. The bloodthirsty blacks who have converted Hayti into a second Dahomey, the sparse, mixed population that exists in the Dominican republic, and claim the right to sell the malarious and uninhabitable shores of Samaná and all the other mixed and mutinous agglomerations south of us dignified with the name of nationalities, are eating out rapidly the remains of the old Latin civilization in their midst, and preparing the way for the new era of steam and electricity in the lands they now convert into deserts. The only point worthy the present attention of the Government is Panama and the Isthmus of Darien, where our rapidly increasing commerce demands immediate and permanent safety. If we can save Cuba from the fate of St. Domingo, Hayti, and Mexico, it should be done; but the country at large is in no mood now for further hybrid annexation.

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LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT EDS AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT EDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

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CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
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1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
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PASSPORTS PROCURED

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Richard Palmer, Thomas Grace, and John Scord were yesterday appointed on the Police force.

—Edward Hess, John Sexton, and Samuel Smith were yesterday held to answer the charge of robbery by Alderman Kerr.

—Dr. H. C. Paist had his pocket picked on Saturday of $80 in money and papers valued at $500 while going on the boat of the West Jersey Ferry Company at Market street.

—William Williams and Joseph Keyser, both professional thieves, were arrested in a crowd at Sixth and Chesnut streets yesterday, and were committed for ninety days by Alderman Kerr.

—William Hopkins was knocked down yesterday at Germantown road and Oder street by a coal car and injured, though not very badly. He was taken to his home at No. 1964 America street.

—John Walls, aged twenty-five years, residing in Upper Darby, had three fingers cut off while cutting fodder with a machine. Timothy Keefe, aged twenty-eight years, residing at No. 255 N. Second street, had his arm fractured by machinery.

—In the case of Mark McElvee, who died from being crushed between a cart and shed, by a train of coal and lime cars running into the cart, at No. 101 S. Thirty-second street, on Saturday last, the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that it was the result of unavoidable accident, and exonerated the conductor of the cars from blame.

—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveyors was held yesterday. The following petitions for sewers were agreed to:—One on Nicholas street, between Twenty first and Twenty second, and one on Marshall street, between Spring Garden and Green. The plan of the revision of grades on Grape, Levering, Gay, and Jackson streets, and Green lane in the Twenty first ward, was approved. The Board reported against any revision of the grade on Ludlow street, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth. A resolution providing for a sewer on Darien street, between Girard avenue and Thompson street, was adopted. Adjourned.

—The semi-annual meeting of the High School Alumni was held last evening, John Davis Watson, Esq., President, in the chair. The President on taking the chair feelingly announced the decease of the late President, Charles Buckwalter, Esq., and the late Secretary, John T. McDevitt, and was followed in addresses by Messrs. Colesberry and Ashmead. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Ashmead, Colesberry, and Thomas V. Williams, was appointed to draft a suitable minute for entry on the journal of the association, recognizing the services of the deceased officers. Alexander P. Colesberry was then elected Alumni speaker, and the association adjourned.

—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade was held last evening, John Welsh, Esq., in the chair. After the reports of the committees had been submitted, Mr. Fraley submitted the following:—*Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade heartily approve of the bill of Mr. Conkling, entitled "A bill to prohibit secret sales or purchases of gold or bonds on account of the United States and for other purposes," Senate bill No. 281, and do earnestly recommend its enactment as a law at the earliest practicable time, as tending to induce fairness and compatibility in the transactions of the Treasury Department, and to relieve the business interests of the country from the risks and fluctuations chargeable to secret and unforeseen dealings in the public funds.

The resolution was adopted, after being amended so as to provide for the appointment of a committee to memorialize Congress.

Mr. Allen submitted the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Board of Trade earnestly recommend to the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade, soon to assemble in the city of New York, that they take such action as shall aid the passage of the bill reported with amendments to the Senate of the United States from the Committee on Finance, entitled "An act to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases," and for other purposes.

Mr. Grubb offered a resolution providing for memorializing the Legislature to abolish all penal usury. Agreed to.

Mr. Allen presented a memorial from a number of merchants in this city, calling the attention of the Board to the subject of the extra duties on packages, charges, and commissions, now endeavored to be enforced on goods which arrived at the port of Philadelphia between the 28th of July and 10th of August, 1866. Referred to the Committee of the Month. Adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—$1,029,568 in specie was imported last week.

—A velocipede race from New York to Chicago is seriously spoken of.

—Incendiaries are attempting to destroy Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore.

—Three thousand one hundred and seven Mormons arrived at New York during 1868.

—President-elect Grant has sold his Washington residence to Lieutenant-General Sherman.

—General Grant is still attending to his duties at army headquarters, and is besieged by visitors.

—An unsuccessful attempt to rob the First National Bank of Norfolk, Va., was made on Saturday night.

—A preliminary meeting of the officers of the army and navy, Department of the Gulf, will be held in New York on the 10th of March.

—Preparations for the reception of the Republican Invincibles, taking part in the inauguration ceremonies, have been completed at Washington.

—An immense mass meeting of citizens in favor of freedom for Ireland and the liberation of American citizens in British prisons, was held in New York last evening.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—The city of Trinidad, in the Central Department, has been declared in a state of siege. An engagement has taken place at Mancargua between the troops and the revolutionists. Official accounts claim a victory for the Government. No report of losses are given on either side.

Sugar continues firm, and operations are limited.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Late despatches from China report a collision as having taken place at Swatow between the Chinese inhabitants and the crew of the British gunboat Grasshopper. This fight was obstinate and bloody. The sailors fought desperately, but were overwhelmed by the natives, whose numbers constantly increased, and they were compelled to retire to their ship with eleven wounded. Many Celestials were killed and wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—News has been received from Japan, via Shanghae, that the Mikado had received the Ministers of the foreign powers at Yeddo with great ceremony, and showed an earnest desire to maintain peaceful relations.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Later novices from Rio de Janeiro fully confirm the previous reports of the evacuation of Asuncion by the Paraguayan Government and army, and the flight of Lopez into the forest.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The following official news has just been received here:—All the insurgent chiefs of Crete have submitted to the Turkish authority, and the island is now tranquil.

GLASGOW, Feb. 15.—Arrived, steamship Britannia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota from New York.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—M. De Cazotte, the present French Consul at San Francisco, has been appointed to succeed Brenier de Montmorand, Consul at Shanghae. The latter gentleman has been appointed Consul-General at New York. [Note—A recent telegram from San Francisco announces the death by smallpox of M. de Cazotte.]

ATHENS, Feb. 14.—The new Ministry have issued instructions countermanding the recent orders for warlike preparations.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—Arrests of Carlists in this city and in different parts of the country continue.

Regiments of the regular service and large numbers of volunteers daily offer their services to the Government for the suppression of the revolt in Cuba.

MADRID, Feb 15.—Senor Olozaga has resigned his appointment as Ambassador to France and his seat in the Constituent Cortes.

Ex-King Ferdinand, father of the reigning King of Portugal, has accepted the candidature for the throne of Spain.

Contested Election Case.

The above matter was resumed yesterday before the Examiners, Messrs. Messick and Batturs, the testimony being still directed to the Seventh division of the Third ward.

Mrs. Catharine Cudden, No. 911 Christian street, testified that Patrick Cosgrove, who formerly lived at No. 905 Christian street, moved away from Philadelphia in July last. (He was assessed there and on the list of voters.)

Mrs. Mary A. Deeny, No. 707 Lebanon street, testified that her son, John Deeny, was twenty years old in November last.

John Deeny, son of preceding witness, testified that he did not vote, and that there was no other one of the same name in the division. (He was assessed and on the list of voters.)

Robert Hargreave, No. 728 Evangelist street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket; no other person of the same name lived there. (He was assessed there, and on the voters' list the name appeared twice.) The box of this division, which could not before be obtained, was produced and opened, and the papers taken out.

On the list of taxables taken from the box there were 808 names marked as voted; 54 names are added by the election officers; there were 45 names that were not on the book; the vote polled numbered 755, making 98 names marked as voted that did not vote.

The boxes of the Seventh and Eighth divisions of the Fourth ward were then opened, and the papers taken therefrom. In the former division the oath of the judge was missing, and on the list of taxables of the same division 252 names were marked voted; 10 are added to the list; on the list of voters there are 450. In the latter division all the papers were found, and to the list of taxables one name was added by the election officers, and 566 marked voted. There were 196 names on the list of voters that were not on the list of taxables, making a total of 762; whole number of voters in the division, according to the list of taxables, 744 showing that they have marked 18 names that were not voted.

Christian Leitz testified that he moved from No. 816 Fitzwater street in September last, to Girard avenue; did not vote in the Seventh division of the Third ward. (He was assessed at that number and on the voters' list.)

James Grogan, No. 725 Hubbell street, testified that John Ridgway moved from that number in September to Thompson street, and then left the city (Ridgway was assessed there and on the voters' list); witness had been in the country for five years last July; is 34 years old; was naturalized in October last, but had not previously declared his intentions.

Ambrose Walker testified that at this election he lived at No. 823 Christian street; did not vote. (He was on the list of voters and assessed.)

Adolph Diamond testified that at this election he lived at No. 715 Christian street, and voted in this division, second in the morning; no other one of that name lives in his house, nor in the division, that he knew. (He was assessed, and the name appeared twice on the voters' list.)

John Dolan testified that he obtained his naturalization papers last fall from a committee on Chesnut street; had never declared his intentions; had not been in the army; a man who worked with him vouched for him; came here from Ireland in 1853. (He was on the voters' list and assessed, and marked voted.)

Patrick White, No. 715 Stewart street, testified that he did not vote. (He was on the voters' list, and assessed.)

George Gogel, No. 706 Montcalm street, testified that he did not vote. (He was assessed there and on the voter's list.)

John Fair, No. 736 S. Ninth street, testified that Henry Fair, who lives there, was absent at the October election and had been for six months. (Henry Fair was assessed there and on the list of voters.)

John McKenna recalled—Did not know Mr. West's first name who moved into the Second ward from No. 919 Christian street before the election. (John Welsh was assessed there and on the voters' list.)

James A. Nacoch, No. 755 S. Ninth street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket.

Richard Bingham, No. 928 Fitzwater street, testified that the back part of his house is No. 701 Stewart street; Mr. Keller lives there, and has for six months; did not know George Stetzell. (Stetzell was assessed there and on the list of voters.) Adjourned until Wednesday.

WASHINGTON.

The following information from the capital yesterday will be read with interest:—

Reinterment of Harold.

On Saturday afternoon Rev. J. Vaughan Lewis, of St. John's Episcopal Church, made application to President Johnson, on behalf of the mother and sister of David E. Harold, who was executed with Mrs. Surratt, Payne, and Atzeroth, July, 1865, for Harold's remains, and the order was immediately given. The order was placed in the hands of Mr. Joseph Gawler, undertaker, who presented it to the commandant at the arsenal, General Ramsey, and the detail of men made, who soon dug to the box containing the remains, lying between the cases containing the bodies of Payne and Atzeroth, and they were delivered to Mr. Gawler, who at once took them to his establishment.

The top of the case was found to have decayed and fallen in. The body was removed from the pine case and placed in a fine walnut coffin, ornamented with silver handles and screws, with a plate on the breast inscribed "David E. Harold, aged 23 years." The flesh had entirely disappeared, the skeleton only remaining, but the clothing appeared to be in a fair state of preservation. The paial containing a parchment slip, with the name of deceased, was found in the box, and handed to his mother. The coffin containing the remains was removed in a hearse to-day from Mr. Gawler's to the Congressional Cemetery, where it was met by the mother and five sisters of the deceased, and Rev. Vaughan Lewis.

It was immediately removed to the grave prepared for it, which is in the old portion of the cemetery, about thirty feet south of the monument of the Indian chief, Pushmataha, and adjoining the grave of the father of deceased. A cross of flowers was placed upon the coffin by one of Harold's sisters, and the funeral services of the Episcopal Church were performed by Rev. Mr. Lewis, after which the coffin was lowered and the grave filled up. The ceremony was strictly private, and, besides the officiating clergyman, the only persons present were Harold's mother and sisters, who were very much affected.

The Remains of Atzeroth.

This morning the mother of Atzeroth arrived here from Baltimore, to be present at the reinterment of her son. Mr. Schade, with the brother, John C. Atzeroth, called at the Executive Mansion this morning, and on waiting on the President received the order indorsed:—

"The Secretary of War will order the delivery of the body of George A. Atzeroth to his brother, John C. Atzeroth. A. JOHNSON, President."

The brother, John C. Atzeroth, immediately proceeded to procure the further necessary order.

The Remains of Booth.

The *Evening Star* says:—Application having been made for the body of Booth, it is not unlikely that it will be delivered up shortly, as the authorities at the Arsenal are anxious that all of the bodies shall be removed from the warehouse, where they were interred. It is understood that the remains of Booth will be taken in charge by an undertaker of Baltimore, and conveyed to that city. They will probably be interred in Greenmount Cemetery, near the grave of his father, the famous tragedian, Junius Brutus Booth.

Caleb Cushing's Treaty.

The treaty made by General Cushing with the Government of Colombia concedes to the United States the exclusive right to construct an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien at any point which may be selected by the United States. The Colombian Government cedes six miles of land on each side of the canal, one-half for its own benefit and the other for that of the party undertaking the construction of the work. The Colombian Government is to receive ten per cent. of the net income of the first ten years, and after the canal is paid for, twenty-five per cent. of the net profits.

The treaty is to be ratified by the United States within ten months; surveys to be made within two years after ratification; the canal begun within five years and finished within fifteen years after ratification; otherwise, the charter fails. The charter runs for one hundred years. The canal is to be under the control of the United States, and Congress can fix the rate of tolls. The navigation is to be open to all nations in time of peace, but closed to belligerents who may seek to avail themselves of its advantages. It is estimated that the canal will cost $100,000,000.

A company was not long ago organized in New York, under a charter of that State, with Peter Cooper as President. It is said, on distinguished authority, that this company has the capital and is ready to commence the work. Congress, however, is at liberty to give the preference to this or any other private company, and the United States can itself undertake the construction of the canal.

Subsidizing Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The House by a large vote passed the resolution allowing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue bonds for the construction of the road, the bonds to be a mortgage on the road. The company have asked this action that they might go on with the road, as they were satisfied that subsidies could not be obtained at the present Congress.

Legal-Tenders.

It was given out that the legal-tender decision was to be announced to-day, but on inquiry it is ascertained that the judges have not yet agreed upon the decision.

It is understood that a great diversity of opinion exists relating to the constitutionality of the act.

The Darien Canal.

Seward's treaty, negotiated by Caleb Cushing, for the ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, has not been sent to the Senate to-day. It is understood that it will meet with considerable opposition, and will probably not get through at this session.

Gold Contracts.

The Supreme Court made an important decision to-day relative to gold contracts. The Court maintains that coin contracts made prior to the war must be paid in coin, and also that similar contracts made now must be paid in coin, on the ground that the law making coin a legal tender has never been repealed.

The House

has set apart all evening sessions after Wednesday for the consideration of the appropriation bills. This is considered absolutely necessary in order to get the bills through.

Information from Admiral Hoff.

Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, reports from Havana, on Feb. 6, the employment of the vessels of his command as follows:—Contoocook, flagship, in excellent condition at Havana, waiting the termination of the present excitement to make a cruise around the island of Cuba; Gettysburg at Nuevitas, having touched at Matanzas, *en route*, and reported everything quiet there; Penobscot arrived at Havana on Feb. 1 from a cruise upon the Spanish Main; Yantic cruising in the Hayton waters; Nipsic at Aspinwall, having relieved the Yantic at the Isthmus.

The Nicaraguan Treaty.

The President has sent to the Senate the treaty recently negotiated by Caleb Cushing for an interoceanic canal in Central America.

—Brigham Young editorially warns his followers not to have anything to do with "Planchette." Two little Mormon children were prostrated by some nervous excitement while playing with it.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....6 33 | MOON SETS....10 30
SUN SETS....5 26 | HIGH WATER....6 14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES DOUGHERTY, CHARLES WAGELER, W. C. KENT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Main	Southampton	New York	Jan. 26
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 29
Belgica	London	New York	Jan. 30
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 30
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Feb. 2
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 4
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
America	New York	Bremen	Feb. 18
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Feb. 20
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 16
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Feb. 17
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Feb. 17
Eagle	New York	Savannah	Feb. 18
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Feb. 18
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 20
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Condeva, Eddy, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Sch H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sch Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, 16 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Madeira & Canada.
Schr Addie P. Avery, Ryan, 16 days from Zaza, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Mary McKee, Sharo, 17 days from Pensacola, with lumber to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Snow, 3 days from New York, with barley to J. P. Baliz.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Margaretha, Wittenberg, hence, at Hamburg 29th ult.
Brig Josie A. Devereux, Clark, was up at New Orleans 4th inst. for New York.
Brig Mary Grace, Morrison, for Delaware Breakwater remained at St. Johns, P. R. 29th ult., to sail next day.
Brig Union T., for Philadelphia, was at Matanzas 4th inst.
Schr Roswell, Copp, for Delaware Breakwater, was loading at St. Johns, P. R. 29th ult.
Schr E. C. Gates, Freeman, sailed from St. Thomas 31st ult. for Porto Rico, to load for a port north of Hatteras at 40c gold.
Schr Addie Syerson, Houghton, at St. John, N. B., 8th inst., from Passamaquoddy.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 5th inst.
Schrs Helen Mar Miller; Panthea, Hill; and J. S. Hewitt, Overton, all from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.
Schr Mary B. Harris, Crowley, sailed from St. Thomas 31st ult. for Ponce, to load for a port north of Hatteras, at 40c. gold.
Schr E. G. Wilder, Heather, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 12th inst.
Schr J. C. Kinzel, Steelman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 13th inst.
Schr W. S. Hiles, Burgess, was up at New Orleans 11th inst. for New York.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 6th inst.
Schr Stephen Hotchkiss, Hodgdon, hence, at Salem 12th inst., via Boston.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, hence, was discharging at St. Johns, P. R. 29th ult.
Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Foster, for Philadelphia, was at Matanzas 4th inst.
Schr Mary E. Long, Handy, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 4th inst.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York went to sea 12th inst.
Schr Richard Vaux, Whittier, sailed from Salem 12th inst. for Wood's Hole, to load for Charleston.

MISCELLANY.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly was condemned and sold at St. Johns, P. R., Jan 28, for $767. Purchased by Capt. Robinson of schr Adolph Hugel.
Schr F. L. Potter, from Boston, which arrived at New Orleans 4th inst., had been ashore on Orange Key and threw overboard 600 bbls. of potatoes.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 61, dated September 3, 1868, the inner beacon, erected nearest to the white light at Port, River Rice, Black Site, will not be painted white, but red, and will be lighted at night by a red light. The outer beacon will be painted white, and lighted at night by a white light.

(The bearing is magnetic. Variation 17 degrees westerly in 1868.)

By order W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1869.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

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The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

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United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards....2 per cent
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" 300 " ....4 "

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RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

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Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

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GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
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8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

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No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

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ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

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SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

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A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

1 29 PHILADELPHIA.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 26

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4304. 12 9 1m

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LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and, entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our last valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 16,
Eighth Night of the world renowned Comedians,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
The pathetic Irish Dramatic entitled
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Ragged Pat, with Songs....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Judy O'Trot....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which the beautiful comedy of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Margery....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the roaring comedietta of
THE HAPPY MAN
Rody Murphy....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7:30.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF "TAME CATS."
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 16,
TAME CATS.
Mrs. HARRY LANGLEY....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Concluding with Orsin's perversion of
BARBE BLEUE.
Friday, by particular desire,
A LESSON IN LOVE.
In rehearsal, A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES, and MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
MISS SUSAN GALTON'S
COMIC OPERA COMPANY
EVERY EVENING
IN THE GREAT SUCCESS,
OFFENBACH'S
CHING-CHOW-HI.
FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF
MISS SUSAN GALTON.
Seats can be secured six days in advance, at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the Theatre. [2 15 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS
for a limited number of nights.
The great JAPS and the original
ALL RIGHT!
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

CONCERT HALL—LECTURE.
HON. ALEXANDER K. McCLURE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1869.
Subject—"LIFE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS."
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. [2 15 5t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 19 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTERREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. 1 14 tf

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1869.
On the petition of LYDIA W. LITCHFIELD, administratrix of the estate of Leroy Litchfield, of South Bridge, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1st day of May, 1855, for an improvement in Shuttles for Looms:
It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 12th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.
ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1869.
On the petition of SOLOMON E. BOLLES, of Rochester, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 10th day of April, 1855, for an improvement in Machine for Raising and Transporting Stones:
It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 7th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.
ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1869.
On the petition of CLEMENT RUSSELL, of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1st day of May, 1855, reissued May 15, 1862, for an improvement in double-geared Horse Powers:
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at this office on the 12th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.
ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1869.
On the petition of E. HARRY SMITH, of Bergen, New Jersey, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 17th day of April, 1855, for an improvement in Sewing Machines:
It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 29th day of March next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.
ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1869.
On the petition of WALTER A. FORBUSH, of Buffalo, N. Y., administrator of the estate of E. B. Forbush, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted the said E. B. Forbush, on the 17th day of April, 1855, reissued the 26th day of April, 1859, and again reissued in five divisions numbered respectively 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, and 1971, the 23d day of May, 1865, for an improvement in Grain and Grass Harvesters:—
It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 29th day of March next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.
ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869.

The Cuban Revolution—Slavery and Sugar.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," says the old proverb, and the revolution in Cuba promises to not only hasten the abolition of slavery in that island, but to exercise an important commercial influence, which, in the end, will prove useful to this country.

The censorship exercised over the press, and to some extent over the telegraph, at Havana, necessarily prevents the prompt transmission of accurate intelligence; but there is something very ominous in the proclamation issued by the Captain-General on the 13th inst., setting forth that the insurgents have refused to accept the amnesty proffered in a former proclamation, and that "others are continually joining the revolutionary forces."

Inasmuch as this frank confession is accompanied by the imposition of new restrictions upon the press, and by the announcement that "all political prisoners in future will be tried by court-martial," it is evident that Spanish dominion over the "ever-faithful isle" is seriously menaced, and that neither the recent nor the prospective change of rulers at Madrid can appease the irate Creoles or satisfy their longings for independence.

The Captain-General, in acknowledging the failure of his policy of pacification, does much to confirm the statements of the American champions of the revolt, who allege that the insurgents have gained possession of nearly two-thirds of the island, and that, inspired by a strong hope of ultimate success, they are determined to continue the struggle to the bitter end.

If their information is reliable, the deepest passions of the human heart have been aroused, and all minor considerations are rapidly being merged in the absorbing struggle for the continuance of Spanish supremacy on the one hand and its destruction on the other. Antagonisms have been lashed into a higher pitch of fury than they reached during the late strife in this country, for here Anglo-Saxon moderation and humanity strove to mitigate the worst horrors of war and to restrain wanton cruelty; but in Cuba, Castilian pride and hauteur are confronted with a Creole hatred intensified by centuries of hopeless oppression, and prompted to desperate exertion by a lively fear of the ruthless thraldom that would inevitably crown a new Spanish victory.

In such a death-grapple men soon become indifferent to their pecuniary interests. Estates, slaves, and dollars lose their wonted value when men are fighting for liberty and life. It is alleged that the leader of the revolt is one of the most extensive sugar planters on the island, and that he has attested the sincerity of his devotion to the cause not only by issuing an emancipation proclamation which grants freedom to his own slaves and those of other planters, but that, when compelled to abandon the region in which his estates are located, he issued orders for the destruction of his cane plants and the mills and machinery he had used in the manufacture of sugar. Other plantations have since been devastated in a similar manner, and the commercial result of these occurrences is pithily summed up in the despatch from Havana, "Sugar buoyant."

As the Southern Rebellion gave a new impulse in various countries, especially India, Egypt, and portions of South America, to the culture of cotton, the Cuban rebellion will awaken increased attention to the sugar plantations of Louisiana and Texas. Much has already been done to facilitate their cultivation by free labor, but a new impetus will be given to these efforts if the struggle in Cuba is prolonged.

Inasmuch as the United States is the greatest sugar-consuming and sugar-importing country in the world, it would be well if, in addition to the recuperation of the sugar plantations of the South, greater zeal should be displayed in the growth and manufacture of beet-sugar. This can be done in the North as well as in the South, and the success which has attended such enterprises in Europe indicates that they would also succeed here. The main barrier to these experiments—the cheapness of the slave-labor product of Cuba—will speedily be removed if the revolt continues; and whether it triumphs or is suppressed, a blow has been given to slavery from which it can never recover.

John Mitchel the Celt.

John Mitchel has appeared before the public in various capacities, and by hook or by crook he has contrived that the world shall not forget his existence. Notoriety with some men is better than fame, and, as the shortest way to gain notoriety, Mitchel began life by assuming the *rôle* of a patriot, and with a number of hot-headed and hot hearted young Irishmen—men whose subsequent careers have proved the purity of their motives—he undertook the liberation of Ireland. With Meagher and others he was convicted of treason and exiled to Van Diemen's Land, from whence he made his escape to the United States, and, still playing the part of an Irish patriot, he won for himself the sympathies and regards of the people of this country.

The Rebellion came, however, separating the wheat from the chaff, and Mitchel allied himself with the enemies of freedom, the treason-plotting slaveholders of the South, and the men who desired to overthrow the great free republic that had given him protection. This was not a mere mistake of judgment, as Mitchel's whole course during the war and since its close has clearly indicated, but it proved that his professions of love for Ireland were mere blatant demagoguism; that he had no disinterested admiration for free government, but that all his sympathies were for mere treasonable agitation. If the English rule in Ireland had been all that was just and right for securing the prosperity and happiness of the people, John Mitchel would still have been found in opposition to the side of law and order.

When the rebellion of 1860 broke out Mitchel found himself arrayed in arms against Meagher, O'Brien, and all the men who had been his companions in the attempt for Irish freedom in 1848. These men, true to their instincts as patriots, and remembering their debt of gratitude to the American Government and the American people, offered their lives in the service of freedom, while Mitchel figured at Richmond as the chosen friend of Jeff. Davis and such choice specimens of Southern chivalry as the Pollards.

Since the close of the Rebellion, Mitchel has shown himself as implacable in his enmity to the loyal portion of the American people as he ever was. Like others of similar character, this man has been allowed to escape the penalties of his treason, and now it would seem that good taste at least would suggest the propriety of his withdrawing from the public gaze; but obscurity is more than death with such as Mitchel, and he must have his name mentioned in the papers at all hazards. To-morrow evening Mr. Mitchel will deliver a lecture at Concert Hall, ostensibly for the benefit of the Celtic Library fund, and for his subject he will take the question, "Who are the Celts?" Is John Mitchel competent to decide this question? Is he a Celt himself? Every quality of truth, honor, patriotism, fidelity, and love of freedom, which we have been taught to believe were essentially Celtic characteristics, he has belied; and we desire to know what his claims are to being a Celt?

Mr. Mitchel will appear to-morrow evening as an unrepentant traitor to the Government and people that sheltered and protected him, and it is not likely that, under all the circumstances, he will be honored by the attendance of any but those who are of his own way of thinking. Are there enough disloyal Celts in Philadelphia to make an audience for the Rebel editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*?

A Board of State Charities.

The establishment of a State Board for the supervision of charitable and correctional institutions is advocated not only on account of the inadequacy of the existing provision for the confinement of criminals of the higher grades, and for the protection of dependent classes, but for various other important reasons. Many of the county prisons and the almshouses of the Commonwealth are in a deplorable condition, and no effective means are provided for exposing and preventing the manifold evils which arise from the ignorance, the neglect, or the parsimony of the local authorities. The laws provide that for certain offenses criminals shall be confined in prison, but the real character of the punishment thus inflicted depends upon the varying action of county commissioners and jailors. We hear much of the "terrors of the law," but the practical effect of a few sentences to confinement in Moyamensing is usually to confirm the depraved classes in their choice of a criminal or idle career, and to satisfy them that, instead of the way of the transgressor being hard, it is, on the whole, easier and more agreeable, to their perverted tastes, than the life of a hard-working, honest man. It is a maxim with those who have closely watched the practical operation of our laws through a series of years, that after a man serves a few terms in the County Prison of Philadelphia he becomes a confirmed prisoner, pauper, or bummer, never voluntarily residing north of South street, and never making an earnest effort to gain a livelihood in a reputable manner. While this city errs in one direction, other localities drift into systems or defects of a totally different description; and the man who, for committing larceny, is too well fed, clad, and housed in one county, may be nearly starved, or otherwise maltreated, in another. Paupers and prisoners in different portions of this Commonwealth are at this moment subject to almost every kind of treatment, good, bad, and indifferent; and at few places are they dealt with as carefully and wisely as they would be under a comprehensive plan adjusted on a basis which fully reconciled humanity for the fallen with the imperative claims of society to self-protection. Since the State makes the laws, pays the salaries of the judges, and assumes the general duty of providing for the punishment of crime, it should also endeavor to secure at least a fair degree of approximation to uniformity in the punishments applied to the large class of criminals who are not sent to the penitentiaries; and the Commonwealth should also abolish by stringent legislation the abuses connected with some of the almshouses of the State, and especially the practice of selling township paupers to the lowest bidder.

Aside from these evils, the habitual legislation of the Commonwealth in reference to charitable institutions has been of the most capricious character, and an intelligent Board of State Charities could do much to secure an effective distribution of the sums appropriated for the relief of deserving indigent and suffering classes. Legislators do not, as a rule, vote for the support of this or that hospital or asylum as a matter of principle, or from a sense of duty, but chiefly on account of the zeal and skill displayed in soliciting their favorable action. The most deserving institution may be turned away empty-handed if it does not press its claims with pertinacity, while the most undeserving applisant may receive an extravagant appropriation if it is skilfully importunate. Great care is often requisite to discriminate properly between rival applicants for alms, and to avoid imposition while granting aid where it is justly due. This care has rarely or never been exercised heretofore, and it will only become possible after provision is made, in the manner indicated, for accurate and comprehensive information.

The Monroe Doctrine a Practical Success.—Recent news from South and Central America brings us intelligence of two important contracts having been concluded—one with Caleb Cushing, on the part of the Government of the United States and the Colombian Government, for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien; and the other on the part of General Vickers and Captain Alex. Hay, both of this city, and Mr. Reilly of Lancaster, for the construction of a railroad from the Bay of Nicoya, on the Pacific, to the port of Limon, on the Atlantic, across the territory of Costa Rica. This contract is a large one as well as an important one. The subsidy granted by the Government of Costa Rica is in amount, $10,000,000 in gold, to which will be added $10,000,000 more of stock—guaranteed by the Government of Costa Rica—on which they pay 6 per cent. in gold per annum in the city of New York. This road will be a serious rival to the Panama Road. It will consume all of the Central American trade—which amounts to about seven-tenths of the trade over the Panama route—besides a great portion of the California travel and trade. We are glad to see Yankee energy and enterprise turning its attention to those countries. With the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad most of the trade of South America will come into our possession, instead of going to Europe, and those countries under American influence and protection, will in time become a great source of revenue as well as a friend to us when occasion requires it. So we say godspeed the Ship Canal and the Costa Rica Railroad Company.

In connection with the above we give the following from the *Gaceta Official* of Costa Rica:—

"A contract has been celebrated between the President of the Republic and Messrs. Edward Reilly, Alexander Hay, William H. McCartney, and David Vickers, citizens of the United States, for the construction of an inter-oceanic railroad from Limon Bay to the Gulf of Nicoya, with a capital of $10,000,000 divided into shares of $100 each. Work is to commence within three months from the date of the ratification of the contract by Congress. The first thirty miles of the road to be completed eighteen months from the date of said ratification, and the remainder in five years; a bond for $50,000 is to be deposited by the company, which shall be declared forfeited if the stipulations of this contract are not complied with. The Government, in aid of the enterprise, will issue bonds payable forty years after the completion of the road, in United States currency, drawing an annual interest of eight per cent. The Government may purchase the road in forty years on paying to the company its value, fixed by arbitrators."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA MED GLYARIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. J. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

☞ COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N NINTH and
1 30stuthsm No. 1036 MARKET Street.

☞ THE

ARABS

ARE

COMING.

2 13 6t

☞ REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER Will Lecture under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, February 25. Subject:—"RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS."
The sale of tickets will begin at J. E. Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, Saturday morning, 20th inst. Reserved seats, *on first day of sale*, 75 cents; after Saturday, 50 cents to all parts of the house. 2 16 wfs3t

☞ CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.
LECTURE BY JOHN MITCHELL Esq.,
AT CONCERT HALL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, At 8 P.M.,
For the Benefit of the Celtic Library Fund.
Subject—"Who are the Celts?"
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the book stores of Messrs Cummisky, No. 1037 Chesnut street, Turner & Bro., No. 808 Chesnut street, Grambo, corner sixth and Chesnut, and Scanlan, No. 108 South Fifth street.
Choice seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them without extra charge.
R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, President.
JAMES O'DONNELL, Secretary. 2 15 6t

☞ CONCERT HALL.
THIRD AND LAST LECTURE
BY DE CORDOVA,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
SUBJECT—THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved seats.
Tickets may be obtained at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. 2 15 tf

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES' EXcursion to Washington, March 3, 4, 5, 1869, to attend the Inauguration of the President of the United States.
Members and their friends desirous of participating with the Club on this occasion are requested to present their names to the Committee IMMEDIATELY.
TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $20.
Further information can be had of EZRA LUKENS,
Secretary and Treasurer of "Washington Committee,"
2 16 1uths 3t No. 147 S. FOURTH Street, (Entrance on Harmony).

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THESE Bitters contain iron in one of the most valuable forms: much sickness is occasioned by its want in the blood. The iron in this compound supplies the deficiency. Its tendency is to enrich the blood and impart vigor to the frame 2 4 1uthsaf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 818 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary 1 11 6m

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 7d, 1869.
Mail for HAVANA, per steamers STARS AND STRIPES and YAZOO, will close at this Office on WEDNESDAY, February 17, at 7 A. M.
1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No 228 South THIRD Street.
1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUTLEY LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY will be held WEDNESDAY, February 24, 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 516 CALLOWHILL Street to take measures for closing up the affairs of the same. 2 15 3t*

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS promote digestion, stimulate the blood to healthy action. Tonic and palatable. Prepared by William Ellis, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; EVANS, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists generally. 2 4 1uthsaf

CONCERNING SPRING OVERCOATS.

The worst of the winter seems to be gone;
The time when thick overcoats ought to be worn;
And now we may safely begin to sing
Of thinner coats, for the opening Spring.

When the weather is soft, and the days are warm,
Some folks do their constitutions harm
By throwing their outer clothing off,
And thus contracting a troublesome cough.

It isn't right for a man to expose
Himself to disease, for the want of clothes;
Good friend, if your overcoat's too thick,
Get one that's thinner, but don't get sick.

Don't get rheumatic, just for the lack
Of a suitable overcoat on your back,
But purchase a light, thin overcoat sack,
Brown or blue, or speckled or black,
Or any color;—we have them all,
Cheap for cash, at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

JUST FINISHED, a varied assortment of Meltons, Silk Mixed, and all other Desirable Goods.

We would call especial attention to our TEN DOLLAR SPRING OVERCOATS. "*Ask no more, take no less.*" Only ten dollars for a good Overcoat, stylish in cut, make, and trimmings!
Gentlemen wishing heavier Clothing for themselves and Boys, can now buy at their own price, as we desire not to carry over any winter stock.
Call and look at our
New Styles Spring Overcoats.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT SERIAL STORY.

CHARLES READE'S GREAT STORY,

PLACE YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE

Will be commenced in the March Number

OF THE

GALAXY.

Ready Friday, February 19.

The March Number will contain a Supplement, 160 pages in all. It is the largest and best Monthly Magazine published.
The March Number will contain articles by John S. C. Abbott, Justin McCarthy, Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Annie Edwards, Eugene Benson, Richard Grant White, Dr. John C. Draper, G. W. Elliott, Pierre Blot, and others.
"The Galaxy is about as near perfection as anything can be."—*New Haven Daily Register.*
"The reported increase in the circulation of The Galaxy is hardly to be wondered at, for it is certainly the best of American Magazines."—*Buffalo Express.*
Price 35 cents per number; $4 per year.
Now is the time to subscribe.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
2 13 stu2t Nos. 498 and 500 BROADWAY, N. Y.

"OUR OLD FOLKS" MAGAZINE,
First number out for MARCH.
For sale at all the News Agencies. 2 13 5t

SCOTCH WHISKY.

PURE ISLAY MALT,

LOCHGILPHEAD

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

THE FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND Dining Saloon, No. 15 South FOURTH street, will be re-opened by William H. Christopher, of Boston, and Beverly D. May, late Cashier at J. W. Price's Fourth and Chesnut, on WEDNESDAY, February 17. 2 16 4t*

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 45 South THIRTEENTH Street. 1 23 6m

INSURANCE.

FAME

INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, uary 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated n 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to

$200,000,

In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4ptf SECRETARY.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

SILK DEPARTMENT is now Unusually Attractive.

The assortment is large and prices reasonable.

RICH BLACK SILKS.
RICH FANCY SILKS,
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
RICH EVENING SILKS,
PINK SILKS,
WHITE SILKS,
CORN-COLORED SILKS,
SCARLET SILKS,
BLUE SILKS.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
ALL SHADES DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
RICH CORDED SILKS at $2·75.
VERY WIDE HEAVY SILKS at $3·50.
GOOD BLACK SILKS at $2·00.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS at $2·50.

Just received, per late steamer, full assortments of SILK and LINEN POPLINS in PLAIDS, PLAIN, and BROCADE FIGURES.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.

Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.

Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL, FINN & CO.

PAPER HANGINGS,

AT

No. 1117 CHESNUT Street,

Until completion of their Store,

S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Sts.

The Trade Supplied as before the Fire.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 2 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S,
11 26f No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
12 1 tuths 3m J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

LOST.

LOST ON 10TH INST.—A CARRIER'S BOOK on this paper. The finder will please return the same, as it is only good to the owner. 2 15 3t*

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.
Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.
Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.

LANGLEY'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR
Again in the Market.

"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."

The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,
2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BANNER MILLS FLOUR
OF
SAINT LOUIS.

We are the exclusive Agents in this city for these celebrated FLOURS, which we are selling to the trade at manufacturers' prices.
FOUR DIFFERENT GRADES.
CHICK & CHISHOLM,
No. 248 NORTH BROAD STREET,
2 11 thstu4mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
1 19 1mrp East of Front street.

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 1M13
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

PATENTS.—WIEDERSHEIM & CO., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,
400 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
468 7TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. 2 16 1m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—The Report of the Board of Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held at 10 o'clock this morning at Concert Hall. Mayor Daniel M. Fox presided, and Mr. William J. Howard was selected as Secretary. The annual report of the President and Board of Directors was the first business in order. The report reads as follows:—

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1869.

To the Shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:—The Directors have the gratification to report to you the results of another year of prosperous business upon your railway, the details of which are shown in the following statements.—

EARNINGS.

From Passengers	$3,531,903 94	
" Emigrant Passengers	78 244 29	
" Mails	99,981 25	
" Express Matters	201,881 21	
" General Freight	12,882,165 30	
" Miscellaneous	319,521 52	
		$17,233,497 31

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	$3 609,233 16	
For motive power	3,361,691 42	
For maintenance of cars	1,442,735 90	
For maintenance of road	3,269,296 45	
For general expenses	178,423 92	
		11,880,981 88
Leaving net earnings for the year 1868		$5,372,513 43

The total amount of revenues compared with last year is:—

1868	$17,233,497 31	
1867	16,340,156 36	
Increase	$893,340 95	

The changes in the sources of revenue are shown below:—

Decrease in emigrant passengers	$43,408 97	
Decrease in express matter	38,613 39	
Decrease in miscellaneous	124,707 22	
		$206,729 58
Increase in regular freights	$1,049,686 63	
Increase in first class passengers	35,155 33	
Increase in United States mails	15,049 57	$1,100,070 53
Increase as before stated		$893,340 95

The gross revenues for 1868 are equal to $48,138 26 per mile of the main line of railroad.

The whole number of passengers carried in 1867 was 3,347,466, and in 1868 3,747,178; an increase in the number carried of 399,712. The average distance travelled by each passenger was 35 54 100 miles, being 2 27 100 miles less than in 1867, showing this increase to be upon the local traffic of the line.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 294,131 tons of fuel and other materials transported for the Company) was 4,722,015, embracing 2,065,049 tons of coal. The whole tonnage of your railway exceeds that of last year 721,477 tons, of which increase 384,326 tons was bituminous coal.

The average charge upon freights during the year was 1 906-1000 cents per net ton per mile, and per passenger, 2 71-100 cents. The cost of transportation was 68 8-10 per cent. of the receipts.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1868 are:—

From passengers	$631,497 59
" freight	2,101,613 98
" express matter	39,954 33
" mails	21,518 04
" miscellaneous sources	18,726 42
Total (nearly equal to $10,000 per mile of road)	$2,804,250 36

The operating expenses during the same period were—

For conducting transportation	$610,774 32	
" maintenance of way	600,284 40	
" motive power	677,028 49	
" maintenance of cars	178,913 85	
	$2,067,001 06	
To which add 30 per cent. of earnings payable to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.	$620,423 95	2,887,425 01
Showing a loss to this Company in operating the line under the lease, of		$83,174 65

Or $271,177 78 less than in 1867.

To the loss above stated there should be added, to give a fair exhibit of the workings of the lease of this line, the interest upon the capital required to operate railway, the cost of the rolling stock and shop machinery, all of which is furnished by this company, amounting, at six per cent., to $216,000 per annum.

The increase in the business of the line is almost wholly from the development of the freight traffic of the company. The decrease in the relative expenses arises mainly from the diminished outlays on account of the original incomplete and defective construction of the road.

The revenues of the lines operated by this company and the amounts paid for their working expenses, interest and dividends, are as follows:—

From the Pennsylvania Railroad and Branches	$17,233,497 31	
From the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	2,804,250 36	
Amount	$20,037,747 67	

And the expenses of operating these lines were:—

Pennsylvania Railroad	$11,880,983 88	
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	2,067,001 06	
Thirty per ct. reserved to pay interest on debts of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company	$20,423 95	$14,748,408 99
Leaving the net profits from both railways for 1868		$5,289,338 78
From which deduct dividends declared in May and November, in all 13 per cent., with the taxes thereon	$5,242,281 99	
Balance of deficit of interest account		701,610 81
Due on the lease of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad		136,274 18
Annual payment to the State of Pennsylvania on account of interest and principal due upon the purchase of the works between Pittsburg and Philadelphia	$460,000 00	$4,539,167 01
Leaving balance		$750,171 77

The average dividends of the company since 1860 have been fully equal to that paid in 1868.

All of the branch and leased lines operated by this company, except the Philadelphia and Erie and the East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railways (where the aggregate loss was $88,105 84), have shown balances in their favor over operating expenses, equal in the aggregate to the interest upon the amounts standing upon the books against them.

The earnings of the railways in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the holder of a majority of the shares, but operated under their own boards of directors, were for the past year as stated below, viz.:—

Cumberland Valley Railroad	$577,064 72
Northern Central Railroad and its lease'd lines	4,151,351 91
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad	2,327,455 43
	$7,055,872 06

The Cumberland Valley Railroad extends from Harrisburg to Hagerstown, Maryland, a distance of seventy-four miles. It is a very important feeder to your main line, and traverses throughout its length a wide and densely populated valley, rich in agricultural resources, and bounded on either side by mountain ranges containing some of the most valuable mines of iron ore in the State, of inexhaustible extent. These mines are now being developed, and when reached by the branch railroad in course of construction, the transportation of these ores will add largely to the net revenues of that company.

The interest of your company in this railway is held by its sinking fund, and consists of 9418 shares of the common and 2364 shares of the preferred stock, upon both of which, amounting at par to $614,100, it pays regular dividends of eight per cent. per annum, leaving a surplus which is being appropriated in aid of the construction of the branch line mentioned to the largest of these iron ore deposits, and towards the extension of its own line to the Potomac, at or near Williamsport, Maryland. The Northern Central Railroad extends from Baltimore to Sunbury, Pennsylvania, a distance of 138 miles, and through leases of and contracts with other railway companies, it is practically extended to Buffalo, New York. Its control by this company was the result of an unsuccessful effort upon the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to shut up this avenue as a competitor with its own railway for transportation between Baltimore and the West.

Instead of a burden to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as apprehended at the time a purchase of a majority of its shares was made by the Sinking Fund, it has proved a very profitable investment. After placing this work in good condition, and increasing its equipment, it has been able to pay regular quarterly dividends to its shareholders at the rate of eight per cent. per annum after leaving a reasonable surplus of net profits. The number of shares of this company held by the Sinking Fund is 43,614, equal at their par value to $2,184,700.

The ordinary traffic of this line has increased with the population of the wealthy and enterprising section of country it accommodates, while its coal transportation, which is still in its infancy, has become a very important source of revenue. It has connections through a lease of the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railway, the control of the Lykens Valley Railway, and a connection with the Philadelphia and Erie, Lackawanna and Bloomsburg and other railways, with all of the coal fields of Pennsylvania, which will continue to give it a constantly increasing tonnage. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway has been described in previous reports. It extends from South Pittsburg to Columbus, Ohio, a distance of 193 miles. The interest held by this company in their stocks and bonds stands upon its books at $5,633,450 09. It is an indispensable connection for the Pennsylvania Railway with the West and Southwest, and must eventually pay reasonable dividends to its shareholders.

Its traffic for the second year of its use as a continuous railway between its termini is equal to $12,000 per mile of road.

In the Connecting Railway, which extends from West Philadelphia to Frankford—a distance of seven miles—and operated under a lease by the Philadelphia and Trenton and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies, at an annual rental equal to six per cent., clear of all taxes, upon its whole cost, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company holds 25 547 shares of the capital stock, amounting to $1,277,350.

This road was constructed with means furnished by your company for the purpose of decreasing the heavy cost of passing its New York and Eastern trade through this city, and in the expectation of returning to the Philadelphia Division of its road much of the trade and travel which the delays and obstructions referred to had driven to other channels. The result, as shown in the eighteen months since the road was opened for traffic, has been such as we anticipated, while, in addition thereto, we will receive during the term of the lease legal interest upon the expenditure incurred.

The canals east of the Allegheny Mountains, purchased by this company of the State of Pennsylvania, 173 miles in length, have, as stated in our last annual report, been sold to the Pennsylvania Canal Company, of which General Isaac J. Wistar is President. That company has since purchased with its first mortgage bonds a majority of the shares of the West Branch Canal Company, extending from the Juniata river up the Susquehanna and its West Branch to Farrandsville, above Lock Haven—123 miles—and has consolidated its shares with those of the Wyming Valley Canal Company, which occupies the North Branch of the Susquehanna, from Northumberland to Wilkesbarre, a distance of 64 miles, making in all 300 miles of canal. This arrangement brings the Susquehanna system of State canals below the coal measures—dismembered by their sale to three companies—under one control, without which they could not successfully compete with the railways traversing the valleys of the same water courses. The whole of the revenues of these canals must for a few years be appropriated to their improvement and protection from freshets that have heretofore periodically destroyed their usefulness for months at a time, to the great injury of their revenues and the business of those who use them for the transportation of the products of the country to market. When these objects are secured, the investment of this company in the Pennsylvania Canal Company will doubtless become profitable, and highly advantageous to the community for whose accommodation they were originally built by the Commonwealth.

The assets of this company, exclusive of its own roads, invested for the protection and enlargement of its traffic, are now, at a reasonable valuation, more than sufficient to meet the whole indebtedness of the company, except the five per cent. bonds held by the State of Pennsylvania, which are being paid by a contribution from the net revenue of the company in semi-annual payments of $230,000 each. During the past year these contributions, after the payment of interest, left $142,976 50 to be appropriated to the reduction of the principal, which amount will annually increase as the debt upon which interest is payable is reduced.

In the month of October last an attempt was made by the Erie and New York Central Railroad Companies to break up the through traffic arrangements of this company by making large reductions upon their freight charges. This movement was promptly met by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by still greater reductions from time to time, which resulted in a large increase of its tonnage. These low charges were continued until a restoration of former rates was desired by those companies, after incurring a heavy loss in their revenues, while the effort increased the prestige of this company by bringing its shorter lines and better facilities more prominently into public notice. After the failure of this attempt the managers of the Erie Company, by means of large sums of money suddenly realized from a confiding public in a manner at least unworthy of imitation, disregarding the comity which should exist in relations between individuals or officers of corporations, and against popular sentiment and public rights, endeavored to arrest a healthy competition for the traffic between the East and West through the control of our connecting lines, and by this means divert business from its natural channels to their circuitous route to the seaboard. The policy of your Board has heretofore been to limit its investments outside of Pennsylvania to those companies that they originally deemed it proper to assist for the purpose of securing connections with the then existing lines whose interests harmonized with its own. The reckless spirit of our rivals in the East and West has, however, rendered it necessary to make our connections with the chief trade-centres of the West more perfect and less liable in the future to molestation and interruption. This has been done to a great extent through a recent lease to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company (known as the Pan Handle route), guaranteed by this company, of the lines of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, which has direct connections with Indianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago.

These arrangements will require a considerable amount of money, to be applied especially to the increase of rolling stock, to render them productive. This it is proposed to raise by giving to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company registered upon the books of the company on the thirtieth day of April next, the privilege of subscribing to twenty-five (25) per cent. of their holdings at that time in new shares at par.

With the proposed increase of capital the Board entertain no difficulty in continuing dividends of ten per cent. per annum, even if these arrangements should not, as anticipated, increase our net profits to a greater extent than the interest upon the outlays to be incurred.

It will appear from an examination of the statements already given, that the business of the past year would have justified dividends of five per cent. semi-annually upon our whole authorized capital of $35,000,000, and still leave a surplus of a half of a million of dollars. The proposed increase will make the capital stock about $33,000,000.

The rapid progress made by the Union and Central Pacific Railroads indicates the completion of a railway line across the continent during the ensuing summer. When it shall have been opened throughout, your own road and its immediate Western connections present the shortest line to and from the Atlantic seaboard, either by way of Chicago, St. Louis, or by an intermediate route from Wyaraw westward connecting with the Union Pacific road near Fort Kearney; and assure us that we will be enabled to secure a fair and reasonable share of the large traffic that will be carried between the Atlantic and Pacific States. By some oversight, local considerations, or a limited conception of the important part that railways were to play in the movement of the internal commerce of the country, Pennsylvania and Ohio have each been placed between two different railway gauges which for a long time forced transshipments of freights. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has both on its eastern and western connections a gauge of four feet ten inches, and Ohio, on each side of her, a guage of four feet eight and a half inches, the latter being the prevailing guage north of the Ohio and James rivers, while south of these the guage of five feet prevails, which should have been adopted originally as the uniform guage of the United States. To obviate the inconvenience, the increased cost of transportation, and the additional capital required to move traffic, in consequence of the frequent transshipments, from a difference of guage of only one and a half inches, broad tread wheels were introduced for through traffic, which, to a large extent, has overcome these evils. Owing, however, to the great oscillation of the cars on the wider guage the Ohio, lines insisted upon a play upon the narrow gauge that has added materially to the cost of hauling upon the four feet, eight and half inches gauge, to remedy which the guage of your road has been changed to four feet nine inches, and the Ohio roads have been, or are being, changed to four feet nine and a half inches, leaving but a difference of a half inch, which it is presumed that time will reduce to the uniform gauge of four feet nine inches.

Your directors, in their last annual report, alluded to a very important movement contemplated by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, by which it was proposed to build a railroad leaving that line at the mouth of Bennett's Branch of the Susquehanna; thence up that stream to the summit, and down the waters of the Allegheny to that river at the confluence of the Mahoning, and thence to Pittsburg. This line is designed chiefly for the transportation of freight at a slow speed, with a view to so cheapen its cost as to compete with the water lines leading to New York. Upon no portion of this route is there a gradient against the heavy traffic to the East exceeding ten feet per mile, or sixteen feet against the westward bound trade, except for about four miles at the summit, where a gradient of forty-eight feet in favor of the heavy transportation is used, and for about four miles near the mouth of the Mahoning, where fifty-five feet per mile may be adopted.

Until the traffic justifies the application of assistant power at these points, the full loads upon the 16 feet gradient will be passed over them by a division of the train. The exceptional gradient of 55 feet per mile near the mouth of the Mahoning may be avoided by continuing upon the sidehill, after striking this creek, and intersecting the Allegheny Valley Railroad lower down; but the work will be expensive, and may be left to a period when the traffic will justify the outlay.

It is not proposed to extend the Philadelphia and Erie Line beyond Brookville in this direction, as it will be there met by the Western Pennsylvania or Allegheny Valley Railroad, the charters of both of which companies cover the ground. From Brookville the Philadelphia and Erie will eventually be carried westwardly, south of the Lakes, connecting therewith by branch roads.

The grading of this railway for about twenty miles is now under contract, and all of its expensive sections will be let as soon as the line is carefully located. The satisfactory results obtained from the business of your railways during the past year is largely due to the judicious management of E. H. Williams, Esq., General Superintendent, who has been ably seconded by his assistants, John A. Wilson, Esq., Chief Engineer of Maintenance of Way, and A. J. Cassatt, Esq., Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery, the heavy traffic of the lines under their charge having been moved without serious accident and at a material saving in cost compared with the previous year, considering the increase of tonnage transported.

The management of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, under its General Superintendent, A. L. Tyler, Esq., and his assistant, W. A. Baldwin, Esq., also reflects much credit upon them from the reduction of expenses realized in the movement of its traffic per ton.

Respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President.

Mr. Derbyshire moved that the report of the Board of Directors be accepted, and be published in pamphlet form for the use of the stockholders, and that the recommendations incorporated in the Report be adopted.

Mr. A. L. Snowden offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, The report of the operations of the year just ended, as presented this day, is of such a gratifying character, exhibiting as it does the continued and advancing prosperity of the company: therefore

Resolved, That the stockholders unite in extending their thanks, which are eminently due, to Mr. John Edgar Thomson, President, and to Thomas A. Scott and Herman J. Loeubert, Vice-Presidents, to the Board of Directors, Treasurer, and Secretary, and to the several heads of departments, and to their subordinates, for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties, resulting in the promotion of the best interests of the city of Philadelphia, and to the greater pecuniary advantage of the stockholders of this company.

In support of his resolution, Mr. Snowden said:—

"I have sought this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, of presenting these resolutions, so that I might be able to say a few words expressive of my high appreciation of the management of the company. Some few years since I owned some of the stock of the company; but under the continued assaults of various parties upon the integrity and wisdom of its management, I disposed of it rather than go into a critical investigation as to the truth of the charges. Last summer an opportunity presented itself, in company with one of the first railroad men of the United States (Colonel Thomas A. Scott), of passing over the line of the company's road in Pennsylvania and other connections in the West, to Chicago on the North and St. Louis on the South, and when I came to estimate the great work that this management had accomplished in securing the great trade now passing over their lines, and which must be almost indefinitely increased in the future, I felt that the few cold words of praise were not sufficient to express the gratitude that we as Pennsylvanians, and especially as Philadelphians, should feel towards the men who, by a wise and far reaching policy, had accomplished these great results. Not only, however, have this management prepared for the future traffic of the great West, but they have, by a judicious course, extended lateral roads through various sections of the Commonwealth; and wherever the hand of the Pennsylvania Railroad has rested, there has prosperity bloomed and blossomed as the rose. Therefore, to-day I felt it a privilege as well as a duty to rise up here in this meeting of stockholders and express the sincere sense of gratitude I feel, as a citizen of this State, towards the managers, and pride in the work that this road accomplished, which has done more to develop the true interests of the State and city than almost all other agencies combined."

A motion to adjourn was then made and passed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1869.

The Money market continues easy. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent.; first-class commercial paper ranges from 8@9 per cent. per annum. There was more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were unsettled and lower. Government securities were a fraction lower.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s, 1 series	104½		200 sh Read R	bs.	46⅝
$3000 City 6s, New	101		300	do	bs. 46⅝
$1000 C & Am 6s, '83	86		100	do	s10. 46⅝
$ 400 W Jersey 6s	90½		100	do	c. 46⅝
$1000 Leh 6s, gold	90½		100	do	rg&in. 46⅝
$1000 do	90¾		100	do	c. 46⅝
25 sh Mech Bk	21¾		100	do	s60. 46⅝
75 sh Penna R	s. 57½		100	do	b30. 46⅝
100 do	s6. 57½		10	do	46 56
1 do	s5wn. 57½		100	do	b60. 46⅝
50 do	57½		100	do	s60 wn. 46⅝
100 sh Leh N	30		200	do	s. 46⅝
7 do	30⅛		100	do	b30. 46⅝
20 sh C & Am	124		100	do	46⅝
5 do	125		200	do	s8. 21. 46⅝
100 sh Phil & E	s60. 25½		100	do	b10. 46⅝
5 sh W. Jersey R	58		100	do	46⅝
10 sh Ches & Del St	41		100	do	24. 46⅝
5 do	40¾		100	do	b10. 46⅝
100 sh Read R	b15. 46⅝		100	do	b30. 46⅝
100 do	b10. 46⅝		100	do	b15. 46⅝
50 do	s15. 46⅝		100	do	b5. 46⅝
100 do	s60. 46⅝		100	do	46 44
100 do	b30. 46⅝		100	do	46 44
100 do	s5. 46 56				

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.		135¼	10·32 A. M.		135¼
10·27 "		135	11·20 "		135

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¾@115¼; U. S. 5-20s 1862, 115¼@115⅜; do., 1864, 112½@112⅝; do., 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do. July, 1865, 111¼@111⅜; do. July, 1867, 111¼@111⅜; do. 1868, 111¼@111⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 110@110¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135@135¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115¼@115⅝; 5-20s, 1864, 112½@112⅝; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 113⅜@114; July, 1865, 111¼@111⅜; do., 1867, 111¼@111⅜; do. 1868, 111¼@111⅜; 10-40s, 110¼@110¾. Union Pacific bonds, 101½@102. Gold, 135¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.—The Flour market is quiet, but holders are indifferent about realizing, except at full prices. Only a few hundred barrels were purchased by the home consumers at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5·75@6·25 for extras; $7@7·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8@8·75 for Pennsylvania do $8·75@10 for Ohio do. do; and $10 50@12·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 per barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is limited to good and prime lots, the offerings of which are light. Sales of red at $1·70@1·85, and 2000 bushels Michigan amber at $1·82½. Rye is steady at $1·55@1·60 per bushel for Western. Corn is very quiet. Sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 87@89c. Oats are in moderate request, and the receipts and stocks are light. Sales of 3500 bushels Western at 74@75c. Barley is firm at $2 20@2 25 per bushel. Malt is unchanged.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, with sales at $9 25@9·75, and small lots from second hands at $10@10·25. Timothy ranges from $3·75@4. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·62@2·65.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $50 per ton.

Whisky is offered at 96@98c. per gallon, tax paid.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE PAINTINGS.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a collection of modern pictures, all elegantly mounted in newest style frames, and of a variety of subjects.

SPRING—SPRING—SPRING.—

Now opening,
Spring Overcoats,
New in style and material,
At CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their friends and patrons that they have added to their list of fine Groceries the celebrated "*Pioneer Yeast Powder*," the demand for which is increasing daily. They can recommend the "*Pioneer*" as a superior article, one trial only being necessary as an evidence of that fact.
GEORGE T. RILEY, Nineteenth and Coates sts.
FILLMAN & BANES, Thirteenth and Poplar sts.
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO., Broad and Chesnut streets.
JOSHUA H. COUSTY, No. 118 S. Second street.
CHARLES H. LONGMIRE, Germantown.

We Recommend Our Clothing,
We Recommend Our Clothing,
We Recommend Our Clothing,
We Recommend Our Clothing,
We Recommend Our Clothing,
1st. For Its Good Quality.
1st. For Its Good Quality.
1st. For Its Good Quality.
2d. For Its Good Make.
2d. For Its Good Make.
2d. For Its Good Make.
3d. For Its Undoubted Cheapness.
3d. For Its Undoubted Cheapness.
3d. For Its Undoubted Cheapness.

SPECIAL CARD.—*The close of a season is a good time to buy Overcoats and Suits of every description, at prices that are considerably less than are likely to be again this season.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN PHILADELPHIA
THE CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

DYCH—RICE.—On the 11th instant, by Rev. W. T. Eva, Mr. FREDERICK R. DYCH to Miss SERENA, daughter of the late Samuel Rice, Esq., of the Eighteenth ward, Philadelphia.

TROUT—McELWEE.—On the evening of the 10th instant, by the Rev. J. A. Runkelman, Mr. FRANK S. TROUT and Miss ANNIE McELWEE.

DIED.

ALBERTSON.—On the 13th instant, JAMES P. ALBERTSON, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the James Page Library Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 220 Richmond street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

ALTEMUS.—On the morning of the 15th instant, GEORGE HENRY, youngest son of Samuel T. and the late Charlotte F. Altemus.

Funeral services at the residence of W. E. Crockett, No. 335 N. Thirty-third street, on Wednesday morning, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

GEGAN.—On Monday evening, February 15, Dr. JOHN GEGAN, JR.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 812 S. Second street, on Friday morning, the 19th instant at 8½ o'clock.

HARMAR.—On Monday morning, February 15, CHARLES HARMAR, in the 42d year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, near Gray's Ferry, on Thursday morning, February 18, at 11 o'clock punctually.

MOONEY.—On the 14th instant, HUGH MOONEY.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Ann Mullin, No. 1725 Sansom street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MORSLANDER.—On the 14th instant, WILLIAM MORSLANDER, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Grand Lodge and the Grand Encampment, I. O. of O. F., of the state of Pennsylvania; Wayne Lodge, No. 3, I. O. of O. F.; Philadelphia Encampment, No. 1, I. O. of O. F.; Philadelphia Odd Fellows' Relief Association; Humane Lodge, A. O of G. F.; the Orders in general; and the Southwark Hose Company, No. 9, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. C. Ireland, No. 1302 Mary street. Burial at Woodlands.

SMITH.—At Dudley, on the evening of the 13th instant, HELEN M., wife of William M. Smith, and eldest daughter of Marmaduke Moore.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 254 S. Twenty-first street, on Wednesday morning, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Monday, February 15, CARRIE, daughter of Harriet L. and the late Newcomb B. Thompson, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, from her mother's residence, Clapier street, Germantown. Carriages leave No. 305 Arch street, at 10 o'clock.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ACENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Of Philadelphia, S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN, Manager of City Agency

ACENTS AND SOLICITORS FOR LIFE INSURANCE,

AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE

Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Arrived, steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 14.—Arrived, short of provisions, brig Chawes, fm Palermo for Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 16.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....46 | 2 P. M.....47

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Proteus, Chipman, Trinidad, J. E. Basley & Co.
Schr Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Providence, Knight & Sons.
Schr Florence, McIntyre, Newburyport, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Elisa McNeill, Ismail, 68 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to N. Heilings & Bro.
Schr Ruth H. Baker, Lorenz, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr Fawn, Wiley, 9 days from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co.
Schr Louisa, Nevins, 5 days from Savannah, with old iron to Knight & Sons.
Schr Lizzie A. Watson, Watson, 17 days from Bucksville, S. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW.

Barque Linda, from Sagua; brigs Abby Watson, from Wilmington, N. C.; and Hunter, from Sombrero.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Feb 14.—The following vessels were at the Breakwater this morning, viz.:—Brig Mary Grace, Morrison, from St Johns, P. R., for orders (left in port—Brigs Chattanooga, waiting; Elsie loading; Topaz waiting; schrs Fred. Smith and Roseweil, loading); schrs Crescent Lodge, from Philadelphia for Providence; Annie Barton, from Philadelphia for Charleston; Lucy D., from Boston for Richmond; J. W. Fish and B. S. Young, do. for Virginia; Annie Borland, from New York for Richmond; J. H. Hoyt, do. for Baltimore; A. H. Edwards, do. for Wilmington, N. C.; M. H. Stockham, do. for do.; Rynd, do. for Charleston; P. A. Sanders, do. for Norfolk; Lockwood; Harry Landell; A. J. Bentley; Eleuthera; and Oliver Schofield, all from New York for Virginia.

Barques Chasca, for Cienfuegos; Woodland, for Rotterdam; and brig Ocean Belle, for Havana, all from Philadelphia, went to sea 13th inst.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Albert Thomas, Rogers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr Mary D. Ireland, Adams, hence, at Portland 13th inst.

Schr Emma Bacon, Bearse, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 13th inst.

Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton from New York, arrived at Baltimore 13th inst. Was ashore on the Middle ground, near Cape Charles, and was got off after throwing overboard some of the cargo. Two men, William Johnson and William H. Huisenburg, were drowned in attempting to carry out an anchor.

CIGARS.

TO CIGAR SMOKERS.

"MARIANA RITA"

Cigars, in twenty varieties of size and price, are pure *all* HAVANA TOBACCO; pronounced equal to Imported Cigars, yet much cheaper! TRY THEM.

"FRA DIAVOLO"

Cigars, in five varieties, are pure HAVANA FILLERS, still cheaper, and unsurpassed at their price! TRY THEM.

These Brands, Copyrighted, are manufactured exclusively by

S. FUGUET & SONS, No. 229 South FRONT Street,

REGULAR IMPORTERS, as always, of FINE HAVANA CIGARS. 2 2 1585p

WORKS OF ART.

LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION OF CHURCH'S NEW "NIAGARA," AT EARLES' GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

12 31 thstu2m5p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., very desirable new Frame House, 13 rooms, good style, bath, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements, with a large front yard and garden; easy of access per C. & B. Co. R. R.; frequent trains leave via Market Street Ferry. Inquire of E. G. CATTELL, No. 26 N. WHARVES, or at Merchantville. 2 12 6t

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The HANDSOME BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street, and GREY STONE DOUBLE RESIDENCE, No. 4119 PINE Street.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
2 13 stuthtu1m No. 140 South FRONT Street.

TO RENT.

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THE ANCIENT CITY.

The governing spirit of Greek and Roman society was pagan religion, and its organization was not feudal, but patriarchal and sacerdotal. Every public and private act of life was, more strictly even than with the Hindoo of the present day, also an act of religious worship. Society was a confederation of families, each family being under the absolute jurisdiction of a patriarch, or *pater*, who was both king and priest in his own family. Every family had its own gods, its own *Di manes* (*Theoi phthenioi muchioi*), the souls and tombs of its own ancestors, its own hearth-worship—almost everything belonging to the family was protected by religious sanctity. The house was a temple, its hearth was sacred; the threshold was sacred, the walls were sacred, the very boundary-stones were sacred, and in later times became divinities. Every meal was partaken of as a sacred rite; marriage was a sacred rite, which required for celebration no holier place of worship than the house itself, and no priests of greater sanctity than the fathers of each household. Each family, however, was divided into two castes—the patricians, the *eupatrides*, and the clients (the *Thetes*), formed of the descendants of the domestics and slaves of the family. In Athens the client *caste* disappeared under the legislation of Solon; but at Rome, as is well known, they remained up to a later period. The multiplication of families in the course of generations produced the *gens* (*genos*), each member of which worshipped the same common ancestor of the *gens*. Hence it was that females who married out of one *gens* into another no longer formed a portion of the former, and neither she nor her descendants could inherit from her own ancestral family—since she was initiated into another family worship, the preservation of which was the chief care of primitive legislation, and it was inconceivable that any one could inherit from a *gens* who was not bound to maintain its family worship. The *gens* might thus in the course of ages comprise many thousands of individuals, not yet sufficient to form a State. When, however, the notion of forming a State was first conceived, there was an immense obstacle. How could families form any union who worshipped as chief deity of their race different divinities? for the very presence of a stranger was a profanation of the household hearth—of the household gods. The difficulty was avoided by the choice of a divinity who could be worshipped alike by all the families joining in a confederation, with a fresh set of rites not interfering with, but in addition to, the domestic rites of the household divinities. This confederation was the *curia* or *phratria*, and its religious worship was modelled precisely after the fashion of the old domestic religion. The *curia* or *phratria*, brotherhood (Sanscrit, *bráthar*, frater), had its protecting deity, and the chief religious rite was that of eating a meal prepared in common on the altar of the god. The confederations of the *phratria* were further similarly confederated anew in the tribe. That which had been done for the tribe could be done by further confederation to form a city; and a new deity could be selected for the city, and rites instituted in which all the tribes might join. Thus, the whole State was knit together in a compact organism by the bonds of religious rites and common presiding deities. The bond of union between members of the same city was worship of the same city god, *Theos politeus*—the bond of union between members of the same tribe was worship of the same tribe god, *Theos phulios*—the bond of union between members of the same *phratria* was worship of the same *Theos phratrios, Juno curialis*—the bond of union between members of the same family was worship of the same family gods, *Theoi patrooi, Dii gentiles*—and in public life, as in private life, every act was performed under religious auspices, and its magistrates were all priests.

The *city* being thus constituted under religious auspices, the next thing to do was to found the *town* for its habitation—for no act, public or private, could be conceived as lawful without religious consecration—no town could be formed, as modern towns have been founded, by a casual agglomeration of chance comers. All the records which tell us of the founding of Greek and Roman cities prove that the foundation of a city was the result of previous design and confederation, performed at a place and on a day determined by the consultation of religious auspices.

The day of the foundation was known in every city, and was kept as a sacred festival; and during the brief existence of a Roman republic in 1849, they celebrated the *fête* of the foundation of the city of Rome. Whether the story of Romulus be true or not, the account of the rites performed at the founding of the city of Rome must have been in harmony with those which were generally practised on such occasions. After Etruscan fashion, Romulus consulted the auguries in the flight of birds—he offered a sacrifice—he and his associates lit a fire of brushwood, and leaped across the purifying flames, to intimate that the people of the new city must be pure. Romulus, with his head veiled and in sacerdotal costume, chanting a prayer, traced the limits of the city with a plough, and this furrow was sacred, just as the walls of a house were sacred. Remus, the story is, leaped in derision across the sacred furrow. He had thus committed an impious act; he had profaned the city at the very moment of its birth, and it could only be purified by the blood of the offender. The walls, indeed, of the city were considered so sacred that no one had a right even to touch them without the permission of the pontiff; hence the *pomarium*, the sacred space on each side, which no plough might pass over and no edifice profane.

So impossible, indeed, was it considered to found a city without the proper religious rites, that, according to Pausanias, the Messenians, when brought back into their country by Epaminondas to found a city, were in despair how to begin it, having forgotten their hereditary rites of foundation, until a Messenian *opportunely* had a revelation by dream of an urn buried on the new site, containing plates of metal on which the whole ritual for founding a Messenian city was engraved.

The city when built was placed under the protection of the gods of the spot, to whom no stranger was allowed to pay worship; and it was imagined no city could be taken till the gods had departed from it. Hence in a besieged city all sorts of devices were invented to induce the gods to remain; while the besiegers made the hostile gods all kinds of promises to coax them to pass over into their camp. Sometimes the besieged attached their divinities by chains to posts, sometimes they hid them. The Romans invented an artifice which seemed the safest possible—they kept the name of their chief divinity a profound secret. So long as the enemy could not invoke it by name, they believed it would never leave them. They had, moreover, a formula of incantation, preserved by Macrobius, for invoking the gods of the towns they besieged to desert their enemies; and some formulæ were so powerful, it was believed, that if properly pronounced, without change of a single word, they were irresistible. The Athenians, according to Herodotus, wanted to make war against Salamis; but Salamis had for protection a very powerful god, Æacus. The Athenians delayed making war on Salamis for thirty years, in order to build a temple to Æacus, and to pay court to him by continual sacrifice, in order to get him to leave the Salaminians to themselves and desert to the Athenians.

In the same way as each city worshipped their ancestors, so each city worshipped its own founders and heroes, as well as the general gods of nature, who assumed a local character in each city in which they became gods. There were thus almost as many Jupiters as there were cities. One Pallas was on the side of the Greeks, another on the side of the Trojans. At Rome there was one Juno, but Veii had another, invoked by Camillus to leave the city before he took it; and after the conquest he carried her statue to Rome, and Rome possessed two Junos. To take possession of your enemies' gods and not part with your own, was the great policy of all antiquity. In the "Œdipus Coloneus" Thebes and Athens contend for possession of the body of a king who is about to become a god.

Of the tyranny of religion in a State thus religiously constituted, it is difficult, very difficult, now, to form any adequate conception. Men relied little on the good nature of their gods, who were envious of human happiness (*phthonoi*) and very irritable, and took every opportunity of catching their worshippers tripping and taking revenge upon them. All the cares of men were devoted to keeping their gods in good humor, *paces deorum quærere*—and the diversity of rituals of the different ways of performing sacrifice to these innumerable divinities were as numerous as the divinities themselves. Every gesture of the priest, every portion of his costume, must be adapted to rule and precedent. In praying to one god the head must be veiled; in praying to another it was to be uncovered; for a third the lap of the toga was to be drawn over the shoulder. Some prayers had no validity unless the priest spun around from left to right after repeating them. The kind of the victim, its color, the manner of killing it, the form of the knife, the kind of wood employed in the fire for sacrifice, all were to be different for each god and for each sacrifice. The consuls and the dictators of Rome were obliged to know all these nice distinctions, and were degraded by the Senate if it was discovered that a mistake was made by them in any sacrifice. Such was the perpetual state of terror about giving offense to their gods which pervaded the ancient city.

Since, then, no man worshipped any other gods than those of his city—since outside the walls of his city he was a member of no society, admitted to no religious rites, protected by no laws, incapable of possessing any property without ancestors, compelled to live as the plebeians were said to live, *more ferarum*—it is not surprising that patriotism was so energetic a sentiment with Greek and Roman, and death itself was regarded as preferable to exile or loss of country, by which he was deprived of every right, both human and divine, and an excommunicated accursed being, like a *pariah* or a *caget*.

The word "tyrant," which has come to have such an ill-omened sound, was used simply at first to designate a political chief who was not a priest; for the advent of the tyrant denoted the conception of a new political idea—the submission of man to man, apart from a religious organization. This new idea sprang up in the mind of the democracy of every city. After the aristocracy had succeeded in abolishing political royalty, the people everywhere sought for a political chief to make head against their opponents and oppressors. And everywhere, also, the increase of the political power of the *plebs* went on simultaneously with the disintegration of the old sacerdotal form of society, till their final conquest of political rights transformed entirely the character of the ancient city. Everywhere the course of revolution was the same—abolition of royalty, government by the aristocracy, disintegration of the *gens*, enfranchisement of clients, admission of the *plebs* into the State. The very fact of the *plebs* receiving recognition at all as a body with whom engagements might be entered into and observed, denoted a change in the moral and religious ideas of the inhabitants of the ancient city.

So solidly constructed was the sacerdotal form of society that it might have continued as it was for centuries longer had the hitherto outcast *plebs* not been growing up outside it as a dissolving power—had the *plebs* also been originally enrolled in the hierarchical constitution of the State. But the *plebs*—originally a mingled race of outside pariahs, composed of foreign settlers and traders, of men exiled from other cities, or discarded from their *gentes*, of freedmen, illegitimate children and foundlings—who were admitted to no participation in religious rites, were bound by no ties, religious or civil, to the established orders of the city, whose sacred precincts they were not even allowed to inhabit, but dwelt in a kind of outside *Ghetto* by themselves. However, in course of time they grew rich and enterprising, in spite of the disabilities under which they labored, and perhaps even in consequence of their freedom from the all-enveloping trammels of sacerdotal society; and when they were called upon to support a part of the State burdens, they naturally also demanded a share of State protection.

The first great struggle between plebeians and patricians appears to have arisen, both at Rome and at Athens, from the severity with which patrician creditors treated their debtors. The contest was brought to a conclusion in Athens much more rapidly than in Rome, where the plebeians consumed four centuries in the prosecution of their claims to citizenship. The reforms of Solon and Cleisthenes broke the chains of servitude for the plebeian in Athens; while the first reform wrung by the Roman plebeian from the patrician was the institution of tribunes and the publication of the laws of the twelve tables. Both of these reforms were followed by immense changes in the religious beliefs of the citizens. The tribune, like the tyrant, was the first non-sacerdotal public magistrate, the first magistrate whose political functions were not an attribute of an hereditary sacred character; and in the code of the twelve tables it is no longer the mysterious voice of religion which speaks, but the legislator, who represents the people and recognizes the principle of public interest as a due motive of action. The introduction of this new profane dogma—the welfare of the *respublica*, the *to koinon* of the Greeks—into State affairs was the beginning of a new order of society and of the death of the Ancient City.

The Celebration of Moliere's Birthday.

The two hundred and forty-seventh anniversary of Moliere's birthday was celebrated on the 15th of January at the Theatre Francais by a performance of *Le Misanthrope* and *Le Malade Imaginaire*, the latter spoiled, according to tradition, with the representation of the burlesque reception of Argan and the procession of artists belonging to the company. Between the comedies a panegyric on the great dramatist, written in verse by M. Ferrier, author of "La Revanche d'Iris," and entitled "Hommage a Moliere," was spoken by M. Coquelin. At the Odeon, which still maintains its character as the second Theatre Francais, the same anniversary was celebrated by a performance of *Tartuffe* and a revival of *M. de Pourceaugnac*, which had not been played at that atre in its integrity for fifteen years, and which was now given with all the grotesque *intermedes*. Here also there was a panegyric in verse, "Gloire de Moliere," of which M. Theodore de Banville was the poet, and M. Taillade and Madames Perigs, Agar, and Sarah Bernardt were the orators.

CRIME IN NORFOLK, VA.

Catching a Thief and His Booty—Nearly $10,000 Recovered and the Thief in Jail.

NORFOLK, Friday, Feb. 12.—A case has just been consummated here which, in these days of magnificent crimes, would be deemed unworthy of notice in comparison, but for several points of interest in the manner in which it was "worked up." Briefly, the case is as follows:—At an early hour on the morning of the 31st of December last, Edward H. King, agent of the Virginia Express Co., while on his way to the depot of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, just as he was passing the mouth of King's lane, was knocked down and robbed of a sum of upward of $10,000. The money had been drawn from the Exchange Bank the day previous, on a check drawn by H. V. Tompkins in favor of Edward H. King.

Soon after this occurrence, and while Mr. King was yet in bed suffering from the severe blows he had received from his assailants, it came to be suspected that no robbery had been committed, and that the whole affair was merely a ruse to enable King to keep possession of the money alleged to have been taken from him. Accordingly the matter was handed over to our police, who were supposed to be hard at work upon it until the patience of the president of the company was exhausted. Application was then made to Pinkerton's National Police Agency, in your city, and about the beginning of this month Mr. H. E. Thayer, Superintendent of the Philadelphia branch of that establishment, arrived here, and was operating upon the case before any person but Mr. Tompkins was aware of his presence in town. He was not long in fastening suspicion of the crime upon King, and caused his arrest, as also that of some other persons with whom the money had been divided.

King had so involved himself that it became necessary for him to seal certain months, and this could only be done with money. A man named Potts was in the secret, and with him two women, one the favorite of King and the other his own. While Mr. Thayer was at work, Mollie Johnson, one of the women alluded to, left for Baltimore, but he telegraphed to another of Pinkerton's men in Philadelphia to start for Baltimore, capture Mollie on her arrival, and bring her hither. Accordingly Mollie arrived here before she had been long away. In her possession was found $1500 of the stolen funds. This amount she got from Potts, he having received from King $2500. Maude, another of the party, who had received $450 to seal her lips, was robbed in jail by a negro, at least so it was alleged. This brought three of our officers "to the manor born" into requisition. They made the negro disgorge, and for their trouble kept $110 of the $220 which they recovered from him. King was very desirous of settling the matter, and he is not without friends who are willing enough to restore the whole amount, providing he can be set free, but Mr. Thayer declined to entertain any proposition of that kind.

King and Potts, feeling that they were pressed so hard by the detectives that escape was improbable, broke down and told the story, but not until the disposition of every cent of the money had been accounted for, and the evidence of King's guilt so conclusive that conviction was a necessary consequence. Mr. Thayer's deductions are as follows:—King retained for himself $5000; gave to Potts, $2500; to lawyers, $1200; Maude, $450; King's father, $500; Mr. Brown, $250; board, $200; spent for whisky, $106·13; total, $10,106·13. Of this amount the whisky money, $30 the negro spent for clothing, $110 in the hands of the detectives, and $1200 in the hands of the lawyers, is all not yet recovered, as Mr. Thayer obtained all the rest and deposited it in the bank to the credit of the President of the Virginia Express Company, before leaving us. I can assure you that the thought of restoring the $110 by the detectives, and the paying over to the proper owner the $1200 by the lawyers, does not appear to inspire any of these gentlemen with pleasurable emotions, but I understand that is what is required at their hands without regard to their liking it. The manner in which Mr. Thayer did his work—catching the thief and restoring most of the property—is a phenomenon so new to us in police operations that, so far from being startled, we are very much comforted with the thought that there are in the country detectives who know their business, demonstrating that not only may property be restored to its lawful owners, but the thieves brought to justice also.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

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FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS.
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN R. PANCOAST, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same to present them to
WILLIAM W. JUVENAL,
LIBRARY Street, bel w Fifth,
Attorney for TACY R. PANCOAST,
2 21ts6t* Executrix.

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MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
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MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
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PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
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HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 16mw

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For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.
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Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 30 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
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4 28 6m Pier 16 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
EINA, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 noon.
HANGAROO, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 to London.....105 to Paris.....115 STEERAGE.....$35 to London.....40 to Paris.....45
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For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
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PRICE OF PASSAGE
In gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin.....$60
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(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
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These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
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The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
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Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
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FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Bolting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 109 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594·00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company. 200 shares Stock	11,800 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,000 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813·00
Cash in bank	$116 150·08	
Cash in drawer	413·65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadon,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,398·32
PREMIUMS	1,184,342·32
UNSETTLED CLAIMS	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$356,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 13

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 13

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
ON DECEMBER 31, 1868,
As submitted to the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, for five months, ending December 31, 1868, inclusive.

Capital Stock		$1,000,000 00
Amount of Assessments or Instalments on Stock paid in cash		1,000,000·00
Number of Shares 10 000. Par value $100. Market value $110.		
ASSETS.		
Cash in hand and on deposit		61,784 73
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission		33,928·64
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting first lien on Real Estate		30,000·00
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company:—	Par.	Market value.
U. S. Pacifics 6 per cent	$200,000	$199,000·00
Virginia State Bonds 6 per cent	35 000	17,500 00
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans:—	Par.	Market value.
	$795,000.	$1,095,250.
	Amount loaned.	$741,000 00
Accrued Interest not yet due		$430 00
U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps		200 00
Deferred Premiums		62,000 00
		$1,145,843·37
Amount of Cash Premiums received		$174,201·65
Amount of Interest received from Investments		26,781·56
		$200,983·22
Amount of surrendered Policy		$75 60
Amount of Expenses paid during the year, including Commissions and Fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company		72,015·81
Amount of Losses due and unpaid		.....
Amount of Taxes paid by the Company		2,038·66
Amount of all other Expenses and Expenditures		75,071·27
		$149,201·34

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.:
Be it remembered that on this third day of February, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the State of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared C. H. Clark, President of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, and made oath that the above is a true statement of the condition of said National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868.
And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said National Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $200,000. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this third day of February, A. D. 1869.
WILLIAM J. DELLEKER,
2 13 6tuth6t Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1869.
The following statement of the GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

PUBLIC INDECENCIES.

There is not the slightest reason for impugning the state of the law which provides against open and flagrant violations of public decency and propriety. All that is wanted is its constant, persistent execution. As far as we can understand the English law on these matters, it seems framed with great propriety. It does not aim at making the individual chaste and sober and virtuous. These things are impossible to compel by legislation. The deadly sins deprecated in the Litany are not punishable by our acts of Parliament. Private vices, unchastity and uncleanness and sensuality, are left to the safeguards of conscience, morality, and religion. It is only when these things become rampant, offend the public eye, and outrage external propriety, that the police are empowered to interfere. A more stringent law would defeat itself. We see this by the experience of Paris. There the police are armed with great powers of domiciliary interference. The result is not encouraging. Neither is the condition of London; but it is because the law is not carried out, and its provisions are not fulfilled. We have never yet been able to guess at the cause of the present state of things. Nobody pretends that the law is too inquisitorial, or its penalties too severe. Not the slightest murmur is ever raised when the law is put into execution; not a pretense of wrong or injustice is urged when the police do act. The only complaint urged, and it is one which has some point in it, by those against whom it is enforced, is that its execution is intermittent, partial, vague, uncertain, and therefore unjust. And it is so. The general and natural impression about the state of the law is that it is very difficult of carrying into execution; that with its usual tenderness for rascality, the English law makes the proof of public indecency so difficult, and furnishes obscenity and indecency with so many opportunities of escape that after all much may be urged in vindication of the apparent supineness of authority in these matters. But when it comes to matter of fact just the reverse takes place. About once a twelvemonth, or once in two years, a raid is made on Wych street or Holywell street, and with great triumph we are informed of the tons of books, stereotype plates, and photographs which are seized and burnt. The offenders are fined and imprisoned, with as much ease and certainty as a drunkard is fined five shillings. A few years ago we heard of the purification of the Haymarket and its purlieus. We were assured that in the midnight hours Coventry street was as decorous as Great Ormond street at noonday. Still later we were assured that the night houses in those pleasant shades were quite reformed and cleansed. And we believed that all this was quite true. The picture was engaging; the results Arcadian; and the character of the law—sufficiently strict, yet not Draconically austere—was admirably vindicated.

And then all of a sudden it comes out that we have been living in a fool's paradise. One of Thursday's newspapers, describing this the actual London of 1869, assures us that "the main thoroughfares round the Haymarket from midnight until 2 o'clock in the morning are rendered impassable by a dense mob of women of the town, thieves, and bullies. The police on duty view the scene, and take no steps to put an end to it;" and so the report goes on communicating the particulars, inexpressibly filthy and disgusting, which are correctly enough described as a disgrace to our civilization, and such as would be tolerated in no other capital. This, whether truly or not, is described as the condition of our finest streets in the very heart of our national life during this present week. From which it follows—and we are almost ashamed to come out with so bald a truism—that either there is a great neglect now, or that the respectable citizens whom we now think proper to stigmatize as thieves, prostitutes, and bullies, of a few years ago were very hardly dealt with for their tastes in taking their midnight walks abroad. Either these abominations ought to be put down now, or it was a great violation of the liberty of the subject when, some years ago, we suppressed the little playful exhibitions of a venial immorality. So with another ci-graceful matter. Last Monday Mr. Knox took evidence and fined a fellow named Brooks for permitting Poses Plastiques, Tableaux Vivants, or whatever they are called, and for pressing over or keeping what is called a Judge and Jury Club—that is, a mock trial, the staple of which is filthy language, or, as Mr. Knox calls it, "broad and disgusting bestiality." We shut our eyes and wonder where we are. Is it, or is it not true, that there was such a fellow as Chief Baron Nicholson? Was or was not his portrait as familiar to all London people as the lion on Northumberland House? Did he not go on for years unchecked in his dirty trade? Later still, have we not walked in Leicester square? Have we not seen and read the announcements—pictorial and in print—of all those Corinthian and Lampsacene prettinesses? Is Finlen's name, and the connection of that great politician with one of these Judge and Jury Societies, forgotten, or was it recorded long ago in connection with the days of Hogarth and the Mohocks? Have we not been living for a quarter of a century at least in presence of Judge and Jury Clubs as an institution as much recognized as Exeter Hall itself? But all of a sudden it comes out that the house which harbors these edifying midnight conversations is disorderly; a grave offense has been committed; a fine is inflicted: much proper and extremely impressive language is used by the sitting magistrate; even the lawyer employed to defend Mr. Henry Brooks apologizes for his advocacy; and the *Daily Telegraph* writes an excellent leader on his conviction, the effect of which is, however, slightly counteracted, and its affecting decinse of propriety and cleanness impaired, by the appearance of two advertisements of two vile books in the same impression of that proper and decorous journal. Again we ask, what does all this mean? If that huge Satyr, Baron Nicholson, was allowed to rot out in the odor—and a very nasty odor it was—of obscenity, unpunished, then Mr. Henry Brooks is rather hardly dealt with. It cannot be that the meshes of the law were not strong enough to retain that bloated carrion-fly of the days gone by while it has contrived to catch the small midge Brooks, for the law was the same, the offense was the same, the sort of house in which the offense was committed the same. In whatever sense Brooks' den, called a refreshment house, was open to the police, Nicholson's public house was equally amenable to the law. We permitted the one; we suppress the other, though for years we have practically encouraged it.

Take another instance of this spasmodic, and therefore we believe mischievous, administration of the law. Everybody knows the Tichborne Street Anatomical Museum. It is as familiar to us as the fountain and fernery shop window in the Quadrant. More than that, everybody knows what the museum means. Its touters openly parade its contents, and offer you catalogues of its nastiness. The attempt to pass it off as scientific institution only adds the vice of hypocrisy to the sin of obscenity. It is a loathsome den, in which not only the wares exhibited are abominable, but which is, in fact, an adjunct to the trade of the quack extortioners who live on the fictitious terrors which they inspire into the corrupted mind of youthful profligacy or ignorance. These Anatomical Museums ruin body, soul and pocket alike, corrupt the constitution and impoverish the means of their victim. Mental terrors and horrors of the soul, despondency and despair, madness and suicide, are the consequences of studying under the so-called Dr. Kahn, and we believe that the nauseous shop which goes by this name is not the only one of these moral leystalls in London. It might be supposed that such places were very hard, exceptionally hard, nuts to crack; that their proprietors sailed so very close to the wind of the law that it was impossible to overhaul them; that the case was either a *casus omissus* of the Police Acts, or that it would turn out to be so hazardous to interfere that the risk was not worth running. We have heard that this was the sort of language used at the Home Office, when indignation, public or private, forced itself upon authority. But how stand the facts? No many years ago—indeed, only three or four years ago—there was one of these Anatomical Museums in the Strand. The authorities of King's College—so we have always understood—complained; and the thing was shut up, suppressed, and disappeared without the slightest trouble or fuss. So that where there is a will there is a way, and that not a difficult one. The pretense that we cannot deal with this sort of thing is most summarily answered by the fact that we do deal with it, and deal with it effectually, when so disposed. Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander; law for the Strand is law for Tichborne street. We suppress one nuisance, we permit another—precisely the same, and at work under precisely the same conditions.

All these things are inexpressibly sickening and disgusting and humiliating. Night houses, Haymarket promenades and fairs, anatomical museums, judge and jury clubs, Holywell street wares, obscene and pseudo-medical advertisements, the *Daily Telegraph's* homilies and the *Daily Telegraph's* advertisements—it is a pollution to have to think about them, and to write about them. But there is just one thing perhaps worse, and that is that we know, and the present outbreak of indignation and congratulation proves that we know, that we might stop it all if we pleased any day in the week, and most completely—but we do not. Lord Campbell's act is a very fine thing; it is not dead, nor impracticable to carry out—only it sleeps. Why the name of Dugdale, always fined and always at work again, is as familiar as that of Mr. Knox himself. And disgusting as the whole thing is, the one thing more disgusting is the occasional reports of "Raid on the Night Houses," "Raid on Holywell street," "Raid on the Haymarket." We are almost forced to the conviction that the police had better not interfere at all than carry on this guerilla warfare. The conclusion—we believe a very unjust one—is that they only pounce upon offenders when hush money is not forthcoming, and the only answer to this discreditable imputation will be found in a steady, persistent, and constant vindication of the law, every day, and all day, and all night long.—*London Saturday Review.*

—The stable-keepers of San Francisco have organized a society to prosecute all persons who hire and abuse horses. Their names are to be placed in a "black list," and no animals are to be put in their power. A list is also to be kept of such as do not pay their bills.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

20 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
1400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Bridles and Halters.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at the Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

QUARTERMASTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, February 23, commencing at 10 A. M., under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster, the following serviceable Quartermaster Property, not now required by the United States, to wit:—

10 Mules,	25 Horses,
6,000 Wagon Bows,	20,000 pounds Iron assd'd,
15,000 Do. & Amb. Spokes,	20,000 feet lumber, do.
1,500 sawed Felloes,	200 Wagon Wheels,
100 Rent do.,	80 Amb. do.,
200 Amb. Tongues not ironed,	150 Tailgates,
100 Wagon do., ironed,	100 Hubs, assorted,
4,350 Doubletrees,	400 Spreaders,
700 Singletrees,	100 Amb. do.,
850 Wagon Bounds,	1,000 Feed Troughs,
100 Wagon Bolsters,	4 Timber Trucks,
1 Coal Yard Scale,	1 Pile Driver,

together with a lot of unserviceable Quartermaster stores, consisting in part of Ambulance Harness, one Barge, Tools, Leather and Gum Hose, Wire Rope, Scrap Iron, Horseshoes, Grain Sacks, etc. etc.

The Steam Pile Driver, in good condition, will be offered at Sixth Street Wharf on Wednesday, 24th, at 11 A.

Especial attention is invited to the lot of Mules offered.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meals) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

1 25 23t

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 15

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 15, 3½, 4, 4 35, 5 30, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5 05, 6 05, 7, 8, 9, 10 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 8¼ and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8 15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7 10, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M., 1 40, 2 40, 3 40, 5 40, 8 40, and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7 30 A. M., 12 40, 5 40, and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6½, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5 40, 7, 7 40, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6½, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6 10, 7¾, 8 20, 9¼, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 5 and 9¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. WILLIAM CATTELL. 21

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6 30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom..... 2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6 30 and 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3 30, and 4 30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6 30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4 30 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6 30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11 30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $4.
At 7 30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M. and 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M. 2 30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9 45 A. M., 12 20, 4, 6 30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $5 25.
At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9 45 A. M., 12 20, 4, 6 30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9 45 A. M., 3, 6 30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M., (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9 45 A. M., 6 30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut, 20 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9 45 A. M. 6 30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with 1 00 Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 30, 3 30, and 5 30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 30 and 3 30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving at Market street a little minutes before the time for departure. The Chestnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Despatch Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train..... 8 00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 30 A. M., 7 10, and 9 00 P. M.
Fast Line..... 11 00 A. M.
Erie Express..... 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 3 20 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4 00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 6 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10 45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 12 00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express..... 3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 3 10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation..... 8 30 A. M., 3 40 and 7 10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10 00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9 10 A. M.
Fast Line..... 10 00 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12 30 P. M.
Erie Express..... 4 20 P. M.
Day Express..... 4 20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9 40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent Altoona, Pa. 1 13

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12 00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11 00 A. M., 2 30, 5 00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5 00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7 00 and 8 10 A. M., 12 40, 4 15 and 7 05 P. M. The 8 10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way Mail, 9 25 A. M., Express, 7 25 P. M., Express, 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at the office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, BALTIMORE, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10 45 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8 10 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 3 50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11 30 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8 30 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 10 10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6 30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7 45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10 55 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 12 30 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 10 00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 6 25 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7 50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 4 20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent. 1 13

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868. Commencing TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8 15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8 15 A. M., 3 15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8 15 A. M and 4 00 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8 15 A. M., 2 15, 3 30, and 6 00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware Avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent. 5 5

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6 35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8 15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7 30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8 15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6 45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6 15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 40 P. M. Connecting at Reading with afternoon Accommodation south at 9 25 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 A. M., 12 30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6 30 A. M., 12 45 and 5 15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7 30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Phil

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1869.

"SNUG HARBORS."

The 150,000 sailors who annually make the dens of Water street, West street, and South street their temporary homes, have very little public attention bestowed upon them. Very little is read of them in the newspapers; still less is seen of them in the streets. The people whose interest might do them some good are not precisely of the class to make discoveries in West and South and Water streets. From ten to three they are as busy in their bankers' and brokers' offices as beavers, and all day Sunday they are equally as busy in dozing in their pews and dining in their palaces. Wall street is in as much sympathy with Water street as whisky is with water. Croton with Cognac, or a man with his wife in the second month of the honeymoon. Jack Tar is looked upon as a demoralized variety of that pitch which we are scripturally assured no one can touch without becoming defiled. Hence the pharisees of fortune keep away from him, and this publican of the seas is left to shift for himself. To be sure, a number of Homes and Bethels, floating or ashore, are established along North and East rivers, but they do not seem to do much good. They have gathered but a sparse attendance. Their inmates and worshippers altogether probably do not average more than one thousand. Of course, the institution known as "The Sailors' Snug Harbor" must be excepted from this calculation. The recent alleged application of that institution for exemption from a tax of $10,000, together with the sailors' late strike at this port, has done something towards bringing the seafaring brotherhood into transient notice.

The "Sailors' Snug Harbor," situated on the western coast of Staten Island, and established at the beginning of the present century by Captain Richard Randall, is one of the two extremes of the sailor's shore life at this port. The other extreme is found in those numberless low groggeries, dance-houses, and lodging-houses with which such streets as Water, West, and South are lined, and which might be likened to the maelstrooms, the waterspouts, the typhoons that beset his paths at sea.

The property with which, at the time of his death, Captain Randall endowed the institution that he desired to have erected, is included between Ninth and Twelfth streets and Broadway and University place. Besides this valuable tract, which yields of course a large annual ground rent, the institution owns more than 150 acres of land on Staten Island. One-third of these acres is leased, and correspondingly adds to the already large income, the aggregate of which, however, is said to be not $90,000. This seems hard to be believed. It is not true, as reported, that the trustees of Snug Harbor applied for exemption from taxation of any of their property except what was actually in use for charitable purposes. This annual taxation amounts to $7000, and the object of the trustees in begging to be relieved from it was to provide additional accommodations for a greater number of old, decrepit, and worn out sailors than the 400 at present housed, fed, and otherwise provided for. The Harbor has never received any other aid than that given it by its founder, Captain Randall.

The various "snug harbors" (as they have been satirically called) of the three streets more than once referred to, viz., West, South, and Water, have been teeming more than ordinarily of late. Fuse oil has been discharging fiery fusillades among the stomachs of discontented mates and longshoremen, and the Argus-eyed and Briareus-handed landsharks have been more than usually wicked and relentless. The German dance-house for sailors were never more profuse in their glare of brass and glow of marble, and their mirrored reflections of glittering decanters behind the bar. It must not be imagined that these German sailors' dance-houses of New York are repulsive or filthy. The bars at Fifth Avenue and St. Nicholas are not more attractive than those of some of them. The marble is white and polished, the mirrors are neither specked with flyblow nor hung with cobweb, and the bottles are as shining as a row of pins. The women are attired in as flashy reminiscences of the fashion as any that uphold Harry Hill's notorious dance-house, and the music is not worse than that produced by the street harpiste, the *Periclioles* and *Piquilloes* of Broadway. Consequently these Teuton resorts are among the sailor's favorite snug harbors. He fancies himself in Paradise when he glides into that port. It is only when his money is gone that he sinks from that sphere to the level where the landsharks, male and female, are waiting for him. Perhaps the male sharks of Gotham are the worse, for the most common evils wrought him by the females are those of drink and dance, while the males drug the liquor to which he treats them, rifle his pockets, cozen him into the signing of shipping articles while he is in a state of drunken bewilderment, and ship him off beyond Sandy Hook before he recovers his senses, either from choice or necessity captains play into the hands of these devils, and too often engage their crews from them. Some few, indeed, resist them, but the resistance is so feeble and spasmodic as to amount to little more than nothing at all. Owing to the system of advanced wages, sailors go to sea in debt. When they return they are instantly confronted with the landsharks, whose name is legion at this port, and who present them with long scores for drink which they swear were run up at such-and-such taverns and never settled. The sailor submits to a landshark tyranny enforced with the hideous *prestige* of custom and tradition. His advance wages are paid into the landshark's hands and he is left penniless, unless a further advance, sure in the end to involve him yet more deeply, is made. Not many years ago a few benevolent merchants at this point took counsel together how they should withstand the landshark. They made up their minds that they would allow their vessels to lie idle rather than engage crews from him. So completely was Jack Tar under his thumb, however, that not a sailor was to be obtained. This state of things lasted for more than a fortnight, ships ready to sail lying idle. At the end of that time the love of money prevailed over love of the mariner, and a compromise was effected, in which the landshark did not come off second best.

Jolliness and the love of grog are supposed to be two of the characteristics of the sailor, but they are characteristics in which what I have seen of him in New York, as he reels of a Sunday afternoon in and out of his favorite resorts along Water street, enables me to disbelieve. The least jolly part of his life is when he gets the most grog, and he certainly never gets more (nor worse) than he does here. It is enough to make angels weep and Satan smile, to see how very poorly the various Bethels are attended. The majority of an audience, at any one of them, is composed of the friends of sailors rather than sailors themselves. The English and Scotch sailors are perhaps most numerously represented in these houses of worship, and the Episcopal Bethel is the denomination they most affect.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

And now, before closing, let me say a few words on a subject that has not occupied my pen for some months—the fashions. Only last evening a lady whom I know, and who dresses in as good taste as any in New York, wrung her hands before me in pretty deprecation of her own ability. "Give me unlimited means," she said, "and I will dress as admirably as Eugenie herself." The difficulty is to dress well without the means." From her I learn that next month plaid wraps in light tartan will be worn. Brown mixed and silver grey Irish poplins will be much worn for home dresses. So will blue cashmeres and drab silks. The style for breakfast dresses is a short loose jacket over a gored skirt. A pattern particularly neat and pretty is one of brown and white piquelie. These mild days that we have been enjoying seem to have brought the summer near, and many a lady is already thinking about beginning to make up her wardrobe for the watering places. Patience; we have a dreary month to travel through ere April is reached. The entire meteorological year might be named April in this many-dispositioned climate, which never seems to know its own mind from day to day.

ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Beat His Wife—Larceny of a Pair of Shoes—Stealing Rope—Larceny Case—Held for a Hearing—Receiving Stolen Goods.

—Jessie Barker, residing at No. 306 N. Ninth street, has been held in $300 bail by Alderman Massey to answer the charge of cruelly beating his wife.

—Hannah Wardley a colored woman, went into a shoe store at Seventh and South streets yesterday, and while pretending to make a purchase secreted a pair of shoes under her shawl. As she was leaving the premises she was arrested and the property recovered. Hannah was held for a further hearing by Alderman Kerr.

—Robert Baker, colored, stole a quantity of rope from Callowhill street wharf yesterday, and was arrested while in the act of selling the same at Water and Callowhill streets. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Toland and was held to bail to answer.

—William Bogert stole a piece of satinet from Mrs. Mentzer's store at Thirty-sixth and Market streets, yesterday afternoon. He was arrested by a citizen and handed over to Officer Kelly. Alderman Maule committed the accused.

—C. McAlee and George Dunner were arrested last night for the larceny of fish from a vessel at Race street wharf. The accused was held for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

—Edward Parr will also have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon, charged with receiving stolen goods.

THE NEW HOTEL AT CAPE ISLAND.—The new hotel known as the "Stockton House," in honor of the late Commodore Robert S. Stockton, will be one of the most attractive and commodious in the country. It is situated on Gurney and Strand streets, having an entrance from on Gurney street, including porches of two hundred and ninety feet. Its depth on Gurney street to front of porch on Howard street, three hundred and ninety-four feet; ocean wing, two hundred and forty feet. The buildings are fifty feet wide, four stories in height. In the clear the stories are eleven, ten, and nine feet. The porticoes are fourteen hundred feet long, twenty feet wide, fifty feet high. The office and main staircase hall are fifty by one hundred feet; dining-room, fifty by two hundred and twenty feet; ladies' reception and waiting room, eighteen by fifty feet; principal parlor, fifty by forty-eight feet; small parlor, thirty-three by fifty feet; gentlemen's smoking-room, eighteen by thirty-six feet; restaurant, forty by fifty feet; porters' and baggage room, eighteen by twenty-eight feet; barber shop, eighteen by twenty-eight feet; corridors, ten feet wide; main staircase double, each flight, eight feet; together with suitable offices coat-rooms, wash-rooms, etc.

There are three other staircases arranged at suitable points, affording the most perfect convenience for ingress and egress. A beautiful colonnade separates the main office from the principal staircase. All the windows of the first story go down to the floor, and are thrown up into boxes, thus giving free access to the porches from every part of the building. The entire ocean wing is designed for lodging rooms and private parlors, while the three upper stories are arranged for lodging rooms, the average size of which are ten by seventeen feet in the clear.

A tower in the centre of the entrance front rises one hundred and twenty feet high from the base, ornamented with balconies and scroll work. The style of architecture is Italian, and when completed will accommodate fifteen hundred guests.

This enterprise is the work of a stock company, and the necessary funds are raised in shares. Thirty-two of these shares were issued at five thousand dollars each, the holders being entitled to a room in the hotel free with the privilege of leasing them at their option. The railroad company also gives a free ticket to each shareholder, which is good for this year, and is transferable in case he disposes of his stock. The balance of the fund required to complete it is to be obtained on loan. The principal gentlemen connected with this great undertaking are Messrs. Bullitt & Fairthorne, of Philadelphia, proprietors of the Columbia House; Albert W. Markley, Esq., and General William Sewell, of Camden. The "Stockton House" is to be conducted by Mr. Gardner, formerly of Willard's Hotel, Washington. The whole establishment, it is estimated, will cost about three hundred thousand dollars, and the work on it is rapidly approaching completion. It is to be finished by the 15th of June.

SUNSHINE.—A more appropriate term could not have been selected by the West Arch Street Church people for their first entertainment last evening than "Sunshine." Every one in that vast audience, numbering nearly one thousand persons, exhibited satisfaction and happiness at what they saw and heard. The arrangements showed how admirably the committee had worked together for the good of the audience. The eloquent speaker, Rev. Dr. Willits, was in excellent voice, and the scene before him had the effect to thrill him with joy and happiness. The musical feature was a decided success, and Mr. Knipe, the director, had great reason to be proud of his efforts. The alto solo by Miss Ellie Poole, the tenor solo by Mr. A. W. Briscoe, and the quartettes by Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Briscoe, and Mr. W. H. Boner, were rendered in a style which produced emphatic applause, and marked each as amateurs of very decided ability. The lecture on "Sunshine, or the Philosophy of a Happy Life," created a sensation, and must be productive of beneficial results. The manner of making life a happy one, instead of eking out a miserable existence, as is too often the case, and passing along with pleasure and contentment instead of chronic complainings, doubts, and faultfindings with your neighbors, was presented with a force and power rarely enjoyed. Throughout, the lecture was illustrated by incidental facts and anecdotes, which indicated the wonderful characteristics of Dr. Willits in bringing home to his auditors the practical truths and teachings of the Bible. The great point in the lecture was that to be happy we must make others happy, and if all the entertainments to be given in the West Arch Street Church are as successful as was the "Sunshine" of last evening, it will go far to make that people work even more faithfully and determinedly than they have been doing to liquidate the debt on that magnificent temple dedicated to the living God, and make them happy in the realization of the fact that they have performed their duty. Rev. T. De Witt Talmage delivers the next lecture, on Thursday, Feb. 25, on which occasion another musical treat may be anticipated. From the unostentatious performances of last evening, we imagine that the prejudices of many people against such entertainments will be overcome, and that hereafter they will become more frequent in our churches as should be the case.

THE BODY OF A MISSING MAN FOUND.—Jeremiah Ingley, the old gentleman who disappeared very suddenly on the 7th of last December, was found in the Delaware river at Washington street wharf this morning. The Coroner will hold an inquest at his office tomorrow morning, at 11 o'clock, and any person having any knowledge of his whereabouts that night are requested to be present.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Between one and three o'clock yesterday afternoon the dwelling of Mr. J. F. Perkins, No. 1412 Ellsworth street was entered by the front door and robbed of three overcoats.

FINDING OF A HUMAN FINGER.—This morning Officer Flick found a human finger at Seventh street and Washington avenue. It had a plain gold ring upon it with the initials M. C. S. to W. H. F.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

6 shares West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, old	$127.75
23 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.	$27.25
12 shares Consolidation National Bank	$9.50
20 shares Seventh National Bank	$102
10 shares Girard National Bank	$90
50 shares Union Passenger Railway Co.	$11.75
150 shares Germantown Pass. Railway Co.	$27.75
50 shares Buck Mountain Coal Co.	$30
$1000 Steubenville and Indiana First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, May and November	73 per c.
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.	$21
6 shares Girard Life Insurance and Trust Co.	$30.25
50 shares Little Schuylkill Navigation and Railroad Co.	$13.25
100 shares Delaware Mutual Ins. Co.	$47
$7000 Delaware and Raritan and Camden and Amboy 6 per cent. Bonds, 1875	90¼ p. c.
$2000 1848, $1000 1849 $1000 1854	68¼
100 shares Philadelphia National Bank	$161
30 shares National Bank of North America	$138.50
20 shares Western National Bank	$112.50
101 shares Commercial National Bank	$57.25
40 sh. Phila. Germantown and Norristown R. R.	$30
20 shares Chesapeake and Del. Canal Co.	$13.50
500 shares Mingo Oil Co.	7 cts.
500 shares Worden Farm Oil Co.	5 cts.
1000 shares Rock and Petroleum Co.	4 cts.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND KENSINGTON AVENUES, S. E. corner—Valuable Coal Yard	$31,700
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND KENSINGTON AVENUES, S. W. corner—Large and Valuable Lot	$6600
FRANKFORD ROAD AND COLUMBIA AVENUE—N. W. corner—Valuable Store, Dwelling and Large Lot	$16,100
MAIN, CHESNUT HILL—Stone Residence, Coach House and Large Lot	$6200
SECOND (South), No. 110—Store and Dwelling	$12,050
GASKILL, Nos. 311 and 313—Four-story Brick Dwellings	$2900

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.—Sixteen years ago an asylum for the reception and training of imbecile or idiotic children was established at Media, Delaware county, in this State. The necessity for such an institution was apparent from the fact that many children of weak minds, who by judicious training in youth might be brought to age with sound brains were left to grow into confirmed idiots. During the sixteen years' operation of this "training school," five hundred and one children have been healed; nearly one half were orphans, some were mutes, others defective in sight, articulation, or hearing. For the government of these certain rules were established, which have resulted thus far very successfully. The children constitute a family which is strictly overlooked by the matron and the superintendent. An appeal has lately been made to the Legislature for aid in rendering the institution self-paying.

The following, quoted from the annual report, furnishes a record of the operations of the past year:—

Number of inmates December 31, 1867, 175; admitted during 1868, 51; removed during 1868, 36; on roll December 31, 1868, 190. Of 36 removed there are:—Deceased, 5; discharged improved, 23; discharged not improved, 5; removed, and in remunerative employment, 4.

The 190 inmates are from States as follows:—Massachusetts, 1; Connecticut, 1; New York, 1; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 136; Delaware, 5; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 2; Alabama, 2; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 1; Indiana, 2; Illinois, 1; Cuba, 1.

Number on State Fund of Pennsylvania, 80; New Jersey, 19; Delaware, 3; City Fund, Philadelphia, 12; Soldiers' Orphan Fund, Philadelphia, 5.

FRESHET.—The recent heavy rains have caused a freshet in the Schuylkill. This morning there were four feet five inches of water over the dam, and some of the wharves along the banks were overflown. No damage as yet has been done, but the water is continually rising.

FALSE RETURNS.—George Kressler, charged with making fraudulent returns as a manufacturer, was this morning before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., and was discharged, there being no evidence sufficient to hold him.

SMUGGLING.—This morning, before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., the three sailors arrested day before yesterday on the charge of smuggling were discharged.

BABY FOUND.—This morning the body of a dead infant was found in the cesspool of a building in the rear of No. 802 Willow street.

FOUND OPEN.—This morning early five stores and dwellings in the Ninth police district were found open.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST.

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET,

(Penn Building,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,

2 19 rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Proceedings in the House of Representatives—Introduction of an Important Measure.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15—The Senate is not in session. In the House Mr. Hung introduced an act, as follows:—

That the Board of Health of Philadelphia shall have all the powers now vested in Councils, and in the Mayor and Board of Commissioners jointly, and in the Highway Department, relating to the cleaning of streets, markets, and public highways, and the removal of ashes, garbage, refuse, and dead animals from the same; that the said Board of Health shall have power to make or enter into contracts for cleaning said streets and the removal therefrom of sweepings, manure, ashes, garbage, offal, and refuse, and shall advertise in not less than two daily papers of Philadelphia for ten days commencing within twenty days after the passage of this act, for proposals for a time not exceeding three years. The contractor shall give security. The Water Department shall grant free use of the water, and the Mayor, Councils, and Treasurer are required and commanded to provide for the expenses incurred by this act.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—A report is in circulation in well informed circles here that two leading Eastern railway companies, one said to be the New York and Erie, have concluded to take the remaining stock of the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, that the work may be pushed forward with renewed vigor.

Heavy Sentence.

TROY, N. Y., Feb 16.—Joel B Thompson was yesterday sentenced by Judge Hogeboom to twenty years and three months' imprisonment in Clinton jail at hard labor for the murder of Thomas H. Bailey. A bill of exceptions in the case has been filed.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162¾	Western Union T.	36¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	36¾	Cleveland and Tol	105¾
Phil. and Read. R.	92¾	Tol. & Wabash R.	86½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	94	Mil. & St. P. com.	66
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90¾	Mil. & St. P. pref.	78½
Chi. and N. W. com.	83½	Adam Express Co	69¼
Chic and N. W. prf.	91¾	Wells, Fargo Exp.	28½
Chi. and R. I. R.	102¾	United States Exp.	61½
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	117¾	Gold	135¾
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	112½	Market steady.	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dempsey Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—The trial of Joseph M. Donahue, for the murder of James Dempsey on the 15th of January, was resumed this morning. Last evening Doctors Shapleigh and Hooker described the wound in the throat of the deceased, which caused death, and stated that they found blood on the floor of Donahue's room where the body lay, on the wall, and on the window shade; but none on the floor near the door leading to the passage-way or on the landing of the second floor. This morning the examination of witnesses for the Commonwealth was resumed.

Robert Dempsey sworn—I am near fourteen years old; I am a son of the deceased; I saw the doctor make the examination of my father this morning; there were six children of us but only two now living; Joseph Donahue lived on the second floor of our house; our family occupied the room on the third story and also the room on the first floor; but Donahue has the kitchen on first floor; at the time the murder was committed I was lying alone on the floor down stairs; my father had been out that evening; he came in about 10 o'clock, took a candle and went up-stairs two or three steps; he then came down again and laid the candle on the table; he went up-stairs again; he slept in the third story; my mother was not there; I heard him call Donahue some names, saying, "You villain, Joe Donahue, you ——;" Donahue said, "——you son of Jim Dempsey," and then I heard him jump as if getting out of bed, which was on the second floor just over my head; I suppose my father was about to the landing; the middle door when he made this remark; when he went up-stairs he left the door after him open; I heard a kind of tussle in the landing-way; I ran towards the front door, when Mrs. Donahue had come down, and told me to go for a policeman, which I did, going to the Fourth and Lombard street station-house; I got Officer Ross, and went back with him, and ran up-stairs; before going upstairs I saw Donahue come out of the kitchen on the first floor; he said to the officer, "Here is the knife I done the deed with," and then he took it out and laid it on the table; we went upstairs, and found my father lying on the floor with his feet at the door and his head towards the wall; the door leading to Donahue's room was open; the floor opens into the room; there was nobody in the room with my father; I went to Walnut street for my mother; when I got back my father was alive; previously to this I had a couple of words before, my father had had some words with Donahue.

Cross-examined—My mother occupied the room on the third floor, and Mrs Donahue occupied the second floor.

Re-examined—At the time of the difficulty Mrs Donahue made an outcry.

Officer James Ross sworn—At a little past 10 o'clock on the night of this occurrence I went with Robert Dempsey to the house in Allison avenue; Mrs Donahue was there crying and holding a baby in her arms; I asked what the matter was, and with that Donahue came out of the kitchen, having on pants and undershirt; both of his hands were as if they had been washed with blood; he said, "Officer I give myself up; I did the deed;" then he put a knife down upon a little table; I then took the candle and went up-stairs and saw a man lying on the second story floor; he was still breathing very hard, and there was a great deal of blood about the room; I went down then for Doctor Hooker; I remained in the house all night and next day until the Coroner came. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—This morning Francis E Dickerson pleaded guilty to a charge of forging a key adapted to the mail receptacles of the Post Office, and Charles P. Charlton pleaded guilty to having such key in his possession. In both cases sentence was deferred.

In consequence of serious illness in the Judge's family the Court was adjourned until Friday next.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—Reeder vs. Reeder. An action of replevin. Before reported. On trial. Terry and Selson for plaintiff; Bonnett and Weil for defendant.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Hare.—Samuel D. Raser vs. Cain Hacker & Cook. An action to recover damages for the loss of a final boat, plaintiff alleging that the defendants hired the boat to convey coal to New York, and there fastened it on the south side of pier No. 47 North river, where it was perfectly safe; but they ordered it to be removed to the north side of the pier, and there the ice closed round it and crushed it. The defense alleged that the boat was under plaintiff's control, and he took no measures to protect it. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Steinmetz vs. Orwig. An action to recover for putting a marble doorway into defendant's house. Verdict for plaintiff, $140.

James Viegel vs. John Boos. An action to recover damages for injury sustained by plaintiff in having spoiled meat sold him by defendant instead of good. Verdict for plaintiff, $30.

Josiah Shissler vs Thomas Ball. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff in consequence of defendant's cattle getting upon his meadow and eating down his hay. Verdict for plaintiff, $50.

Josiah Woodward vs. Eli Everett. An action of ejectment, to try the title to real property. Verdict for plaintiff.

George W. Plowman vs. Davis & Elverson. An action on a book account to recover for goods sold and delivered. On trial.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 Leh RR 6s	81	100 sh Read RR	46⅛
$2000 Leh 6s, gold	99¼	300 do	46⅝
50 sh Leh V R	58⅛	100 do	46⅜
23 do	58⅜	100 do	46½
10 do	58⅝	100 do	46¼
67 sh 13th & 15th	76⅛	100 do	46⅜
300 sh Leh Nav	26⅝	100 do	46⅝
100 do	26⅞	100 do	46⅜
62 sh Penna R	57⅛	100 do	46½
50 do	57⅜	200 do	46¼

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Leh V con bs	94⅜	200 sh Phil & E	25⅛
100 sh Reading	46⅛	200 sh Fulton C	5
200 do	46⅜	200 sh Penna R	57⅝
200 do	46⅛	10 sh C & Am	18
200 do	46⅜	184 sh Penna R	57⅝
300 do	46⅜	200 sh N Y & M	4⅛
10 sh Mor Cl Pf	60		

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1032 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Congressional Election Frauds—Objections to Removing the Political Disabilities of Unrepentant Rebels.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The New York Election Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—The Select Committee on the New York election frauds will hand in their report on Thursday or Friday. The report is now completed, and has been sent to the printer.

Political Disabilities.

A bill for the removal of political disabilities from some three hundred ex-rebels was reported from the Reconstruction Committee, and is exciting a great deal of debate and considerable feeling in the House. An effort will be made to lay the bill on the table, but it is believed that a combination of Democrats and Republicans has been made which will be strong enough to pass the bill. The great objection to it is the names of certain parties from Kentucky, who are said to be unrepentant Rebels. By general consent each of the members of the States which have been in rebellion, and are now represented in Congress, are to have ten minutes to speak on the bill.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb 16.—Mr. Howe moved to take up the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan Railroad, which was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the bill to authorize the transfer of lands from the Union Pacific Railroad eastern division to the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Yates offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three, to make arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect. Adopted.

Mr. Sherman from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to prevent loaning money on United States bonds, which was thereupon passed.

Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported and recommended passage of the House bill for the relief of Leonard Pierce, Jr., of Maine, refunding him $21,840, money expended by him while Consul at Matamoras, Mexico, in aiding Union refugees.

Mr. Sumner said the case was a peculiarly deserving one, Mr. Pierce having expended his own private means for the relief of those destitute Unionists, and being now poor and suffering himself.

Mr. Howe was unable to see why the United States Government should reimburse Unionists' money, of which they had been despoiled by Rebels, while refusing to pay other Unionists for property taken by its own agents.

Mr. Sumner said that when the question raised by the Senator from Wisconsin should come up practically, he would be prepared to meet it, but the question in the case was simply whether our United States Consul, who had voluntarily expended his own money for the relief of needy Unionists, should be reimbursed.

Mr. Howe inquired upon what general principle the proposed reimbursement was to be made?

Mr. Sumner said—Upon no general principle. It was a matter of charity.

Mr. Anthony took the same view as Mr. Howe.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Sumner, from the same committee, reported and recommended the passage of a resolution to refund to Maine and Massachusetts interest on advances made by them to the United States for the defense of the Northeastern frontier.

Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill for the improvement of the Potomac river, and the harbors of Washington and Georgetown. Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the bill to establish an Army Office in Idaho was taken up and passed.

Mr. Yates offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire and report whether the Washington Gas-light Company have increased their capital stock from $600,000 to $1,000,000, and if so, whether they have employed the surplus capital in extending the gas mains through the city or have distributed it among the shareholders in violation of the law.

Mr. Sawyer offered a joint resolution regulating the commencement of actions in the Court of Claims. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Drake presented the credentials of Carl Schurz, Senator elect from Missouri.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the joint resolution granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, which was agreed to, and he then moved to fill the blank with the words "$5000."

Mr. Conkling asked for the reading of the report of the committee on Pensions and the resolution.

Mrs. Lincoln's bill was laid aside, and the Washington Market bill was taken up, but this was also laid aside and a motion to take up the Tenure-of-Office act was discussed without result until 2 45 P. M., when the Senate went into executive session.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Ela introduced a bill to provide for the publication of the "Congressional Record." Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The bill provides that from and after the 4th of March next the Congressional Printer shall cause the proceedings and debates of each house to be reported and printed daily as they occur, and two copies thereof to be furnished to each Senator and member, one to be deposited in the Post Office in session to be distributed with the morning mail, and the other to be placed on file with the Doorkeeper. The second section provides that in addition there shall be printed in quarto form 6 00 copies of the proceedings and debates, to be called the "Congressional Record," to be substantially bound in volumes of convenient size. Each volume is to be paged and indexed separately, and to be distributed, 1000 copies to the Senate and 4000 copies to the House, for the use of their respective members.

The third section allows copies of the Daily Reports to be purchased by any person desiring to obtain them, and the fourth section authorizes the extension by the Government printer of the facilities of the Government printing office, so as to enable him to carry out promptly the provisions of the law, and allows him an additional salary (unfixed) and an additional clerk of the fourth class.

Mr. Churchill, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to allow to the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company a right of way across a portion of the public grounds at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., for railroad purposes. Read three times and passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bills reported from the Reconstruction Committee to remove the legal and political disabilities from a large number of persons in the Southern States, the question being on Mr. McKee's amendments to strike out the names of Kirby Smith, Philip Lee, J. K. Burr, David O. Harris, and James Wickoff, all of Kentucky.

Mr. McKee argued to show that his amendment should be adopted, and Mr. Beck took the opposite side of the question, and argued that the amendment should be rejected, and the persons relieved of their disabilities.

Mr. Butler's amendment to take out the name of John W. Wright Sheriff of Richmond, Va., was rejected—yeas 56; nays 58.

The bill was then passed. Yeas, 136; nays, 48; and the House at 2 40 P. M. resumed the consideration of the bill reported on Saturday last, supplementary to the National Banking bill.

Mr. Barnes addressed the House in elucidation of the objects of the bill.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Enfranchisement of Rebels—Bills Pending in the Senate—Advices from Havana.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Financial Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate Finance Committee have agreed to a bill refunding to the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company the sum obtained against them for alleged violation of the Internal Revenue law, not to exceed twenty-seven hundred dollars.

The bill which passed the House on Saturday preventing banks from making loans on greenbacks as collaterals, has just passed the Senate without material amendment.

Disposal of Bills.

The bill for the removal of political disabilities passed the House by a vote of 130 to 48, Mr. Colfax voting in the affirmative.

Sumner made a strong effort to get the bill granting Mrs. Lincoln a pension or allowance passed, but it went over after being discussed two hours.

The bill allowing the Northern Pacific Railroad to mortgage their road, so as to raise funds, passed the Senate to-day.

The Civil Tenure Bill.

Mr. Morton has just announced to the Senate his determination to press the Civil Tenure bill, and that unless the bill was passed as it came from the House it would certainly be vetoed. Morton framed the bill as it came from the House.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

No Meetings.

Owing to the late hour of continuing the session of the House last night, the Committees of Ways and Means, Post Office, and other committees, held no meetings this morning.

The Tobacco Tax.

The representatives of the tobacco dealers are still here, endeavoring to procure modifications of the internal revenue law, particularly as to stamps, and securing the substitution of those that will better protect that interest as well as secure the Government against fraud.

Callers on General Grant.

Among the callers on General Grant to-day were the Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Baron Gerolt, the Minister of the North German Union.

Carl Schurz, Senator elect from Missouri, is on the floor of the Senate to-day.

FROM HAVANA.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—The Government authorities refuse to recognize the United States Consul except as a commercial agent. Naturalized Americans are being imprisoned without having charges preferred against them, or without a chance for trial. The American Consul will be compelled to leave unless he is supported by his Government. This Government is placing restrictions in the way of Americans who wish to leave the island.

—A monument to Lord Byron is to be built in Missolonghi, on the spot where the poet breathed his last. One-half of the cost of the monument is to be defrayed by the municipality, and the other half to be obtained by public subscription.

—The largest man on record in modern times was Miles Darden, a native of North Carolina, born in 1798. He was seven feet and six inches high. At his death, in 1857, he weighed a little over 1000 pounds.

—Professor Alonzo Jackman, of the Norwich University, Vermont, claims that he originated the idea of an ocean telegraph. In proof of this he republishes an article from his pen published in the *Vermont Mercury* in 1846.

CARPETINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

$50,000

WORTH OF OUR STOCK OF

CARPETINGS

Have been reduced in price to close out early and make room for

NEW SPRING GOODS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

1 29 fmwlmrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers and Importers,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

2 1 mwsfrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

PANTALOON STUFFS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of

Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres

IN THE MARKET,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [2 25 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

—A fountain on the grounds of Seth B. Hunt, at Bennington, Vermont, is the highest but one in the world. It is drawn from the hills through a six-inch pipe, throwing a stream 168 feet high. It appears at a short distance like a single silver bar.

—A man was Under-the-Gaslight-ed on the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, near Hamburg, Iowa, a few days ago. He was waylaid by two men, robbed, and bound to the railroad track. He managed to extricate himself before a train passed.

—Two wives of a Mormon Bishop lately got into trouble about their children. Wife No. 1 punished the children of wife No. 2. Wife No. 2 became indignant and held wife No. 1, while her